

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1915

No. 43

SEE THE NEW
STYLES AND GET
FIRST CHOICE

This Is Overcoat Weather

FALL STYLES
IN ALL LINES
NOW READY

You're going to need a heavy warm coat from now on, if you are going to need one at all this season. You, of course, realize this yourself and probably have begun to look around for the best value for your money. By all means look around; we most earnestly advise it. We've already pleased many dissatisfied customers of other stores who have any doubt about the superiority of our values.

Our big range of Men's Overcoats is now ready for you. Our showing in this line is greater than ever. Newest clothes and styles for fall and winter season.

Don't overlook our big range of Sweater Coats

J. V. BERSCHT

CLOTHIER

Men's One Buckle Overshoes, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75

Bargains For You

Several hundred \$s worth of travellers samples in greatly assorted lines of STATIONERY SUPPLIES, PIPES, PURSES, CLOCKS, TOYS, Etc., to be SLAUGHTERED in our store at prices never before quoted so low in this district. Space will only permit of a very partial list.

Box Stationery, linen, reg. 35c-40c, at.....	20c
Box Stationery, reg. 25c-35c, at.....	15c
Tablets, all sizes.....	5c up
A large asst. of Tooth Brushes, reg. 20c-30c-40c, your choice for.....	10c
Combs, reg. 25c to 75c.....	from 5c to 30c
A Lead Pencil and Scribbler.....	for 5c

PIPES AT AWAY BELOW COST

Make your selections before the lines are broken. A cut on even wholesale prices.

N. T. PURCELL

RAILWAY AVE.

Pirie's Model Grocery

There's just one way to find out and that is come and see for yourself

When we started in business about a month ago it was our aim and determination, first, to sell groceries of the highest quality; second, to sell groceries on a small profit; third, to give our customers prompt service and courteous treatment at all times.

From the general patronage we have already received from the citizens of Didsbury and our many friends in the country it is sufficient proof that the values and service here is unexcelled.

We will always strive to give our customers the best goods and at prices to suit everybody.

GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED GOODS DELIVERED PROMPTLY

Phone 86.

Store one door north of Post Office

Winter Apples Arrived, \$1.65, \$1.75, \$2.00, and \$2.25 box

Special Saturday Bargains

Quart Bottles Pure Malt and White Wine Vinegar, reg. 25c each. Saturday only..... 2 for 35c

Watch for Special Bargains Every Saturday.

"Subscribe to the Patriotic Fund"

Next Convention at Didsbury

The Teacher's Convention of the Olds Inspectorate was held on Thursday and Friday of last week at Olds in the Agricultural College. The teachers from Didsbury and vicinity were met by Principal Johnson, Inspector Aylesworth and the Olds cadets, who escorted them to the College, automobiles were also provided. The weather was perfect both days of the Convention.

Registration was the only event on Thursday morning except looking at the exhibits at the School Fair. Didsbury may well be proud of her exhibits and the prizes which they received which were as follows:

First for Industrial Work of graded section, Miss Kerr's room.

First for Collection of Wild Flowers, Mary Osmond.

Second for Collection of Wild Flowers, Kathleen Watson.

Second for Map of Europe, Alastair Watson.

Third for Water Color Sketch, Bessie Moyle.

Third for Collection of Weed Seeds, Harold Reiber.

The last five were under the direction of Miss Cole.

In the afternoon lessons were taught by Miss Dyde, Olds; Miss Miss Lealie, Invermay; Miss Sexsmith, Didsbury, all of which were very interesting.

Prof. Lodge of the University of Alberta spoke in the evening upon "Life in Germany before the War." He narrated many exciting experiences through which he passed in getting out of Germany after war was declared. Several other interesting speeches were listened to on Friday, including one by Mr. Roberts of the Calgary Normal School.

The great event came on Friday evening when the public speaking contest was held in the Methodist church. The contestants from Didsbury were Ruth Moyle, Averil Ryckman, and Mae and Cecil Studer. We are proud to say that Ruth Moyle took second prize which was a five dollar gold piece. Several couples went up from Didsbury to hear the speaking.

After the contest a reception and dance was held in honor of the teachers in the agricultural school where everyone had a most delightful time.

Mention should be made of the efficient and pleasing way in which Mr. Howard, as President of the Convention, conducted the meeting and we might also add that it was decided to hold the Convention at Didsbury next year.

The Didsbury troop of the 15th Light Horse will drill on the school grounds, Saturday, October 30th, from 4 to 6 p.m. Rifle drill will be taken up. Members not possessing rifles of their own should borrow one for the occasion. Any make or calibre of rifle, with the exception of a 22 calibre, will be suitable.

Death of Mrs. F. Moyle

Didsbury was shocked when it learned of the sudden death of Mrs. Fred Moyle which occurred in the early hours of Wednesday morning. While Mrs. Moyle has been in ill health for some time and has been confined to the house for the last week or two no one suspected that her indisposition would end fatally.

Mrs. Moyle will be sadly missed in Didsbury because of her unfailing sympathy for and help to those in distress as well as always being a willing worker for any cause that had for its object the good of the community. Her work as President of the W.C.T.U. during the great temperance movement just completed will also be a memorial to her.

Mr. Fred Moyle who is well known in this district, being one of the oldest residents, will have the sincere sympathy of the whole community in his bereavement of a devoted wife and helpmeet.

Besides her husband Mrs. Moyle leaves a young family of six children and her father and mother, who live at Paris, Ont., to mourn her loss.

Serious Shooting Accident

The first shooting accident of the season in this district occurred last week west of town when Harry Law, son of Mrs. M.E. Law, was accidentally shot in the stomach. It seems that Mr. Law was going out shooting with another lad who was carrying the gun which by some means was accidentally exploded, hitting Mr. Law as stated above. The injured man was attended by Dr. A. J. Weart and was sent to the Calgary hospital on Friday morning last.

Latest reports state that while all danger is not yet passed Mr. Law is progressing favorably.

Good Work For Red Cross

The ladies of the Red Cross Society are feeling exceedingly thankful for the generous response from the public on Trafalgar day, Thursday last, when their collectors, Messrs. Rev. D. H. Marshall, P. R. Reed, W. G. Liesemer, H. W. Chambers and A. Brusso, collected the handsome sum of \$321 for the work.

The Society wish to thank the collectors for their energetic campaign in raising this amount and also state that a cheque was sent to Calgary on Saturday to Provincial headquarters.

The Red Cross also wish to thank the ladies of Mountain View Institute for the handsome donation of \$32.50 sent in by Mrs. Emerson, Secretary.

BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

STENOGRAPHER and Bookkeeper desires position; six years experience. Apply Miss A. N. Beattie, general delivery, Didsbury.

GIRL WANTED—Girl wanted for housework. Apply to Pioneer Office or to Ghost Pine Creek store.

CAR OF APPLES at Studer's. Come in and get prices.

FOR SALE cheap for cash. Good cook stove in good condition. Apply Alf. Smith, pool room, Didsbury.

THE McClaine-Wigglesworth Co. pay track prices for car lots of grain.

M. MECKLENBURG, Optician and eyesight expert, will again be at the following places on dates mentioned. Olds, Wednesday, November 3rd; Didsbury, Thursday, November 4th and Carstairs, Friday, November 5th. Charges are moderate.

MAN AND WIFE wish for employment on a farm, experienced, and can furnish good reference. Apply Pioneer Office. n10p

YOUNG PULLETS for sale. Apply Mrs. A. W. Axtell, Noehren ranch or phone 102.

R. B. MARTIN, Banff, wants quotations on 5 cars timothy and 10 cars prairie.

WANTED—A farm to rent with stock and implements, or would take charge of farm on wages. 18 years experience in west. W. D. White, Hartmann.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

Secure Prompt Returns
through Union Bank
of Canada Drafts

When you ship your fruits, grain, livestock or any other produce, ensure prompt payment by putting through a Union Bank of Canada Draft on the Consignee. This is the business-like way, and will save you delayed payments and sometimes loss. The cost is trifling—see the Manager about it.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties**—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, stony or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B. — Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.
—64388.

Sergeant—What about it?
Recruit—Well, they've just meas-

PREMIER TELLS OF IMPRESSIONS OF VISIT TO ENGLAND AND THE FRONT

BELIEVES VICTORY ASSURED TO CAUSE OF ALLIES

A Victory that will give Birth to a Newer and Freer Civilization
In Which this Country will have no Inconsiderable Place
and will Play no Unworthy Part

In a review of his experiences and impressions gained during his recent important visit to Great Britain and the battlefields of France and Belgium given before a gathering of hundreds of members of the Ottawa Canadian club, Premier Sir Robert Borden expressed his pride in what the Canadian troops have done for the Dominion, and the empire at the front, in the splendid spirit shown by the Canadians at Shorncliffe and the wounded in the different hospitals of the old country and France, in what the British navy has done and is still doing to keep the seas open for commerce, of confidence as a result of what he saw and learned that victory is assured to the arms of the allies—a victory that will give birth to a newer and freer civilization and democracy for the world.

Sir Robert said he had been satisfied to make the voyage to Britain and return on a ship carrying the British flag. There was a feeling of apprehension among some of the passengers as the vessel entered the war zone, but this was removed when a British war vessel came alongside.

The premier said that shortly after he landed he saw evidence of what the war meant for Canada, for there were some wounded Canadian officers on the deck to meet him.

A few days after his arrival in England he went to Shorncliffe and saw the Canadian troops there in review. The sight of the 17,000 officers and men who comprise the Second Canadian division, marshalled together, with the bayonets on their rifles glistening in the morning sun was both an impressive and pleasing sight. The bearing and spirit of all the men were all that could be desired.

"An officer of Lord Kitchener's staff—Sir Archibald Murray—told me," the premier said, "as we rode away from the camp after the review at Shorncliffe, that he had seen over 400,000 troops of the new British army under review, but he had not seen such a fine body of men as the Can-

adians who had just passed before him that day."

Sir Robert told of visiting the Canadian trenches which were in some places only thirty yards away from the Germans. The premier said that the day he and the party were in the trenches the Germans refrained from firing any shells. However, there was no doubt they had a very fine intelligence department, for on the day following the premier's visit, they fired some five dozen shells at the Canadian headquarters building, but did no damage, the party having left by this time.

In conclusion, Sir Robert spoke of the gigantic task of preparation, the immensity of which could hardly be realized. He was assured that the British authorities are fully conscious now and that the necessary effort is being made. He stated that the French nation is thoroughly in earnest and realizes the significance of the struggle.

"And so I come back to you from the men at the front, from the French people, from the British people, with that message—with a message not only of determination, but of confidence as well. One cannot tell what may in the final result come from this war. The events through which we are moving are so wonderful, so tremendous, so world compelling that we can hardly realize their significance. One of my colleagues said to me a year ago that this war seemed to him as the suicide of civilization. Let us hope rather that it may prove to be the death of much that marred and hindered the progress and development of civilization and democracy. Perhaps we might feel like hoping, and indeed believing, that this war may prove to be the birth pang attending the nativity of a truer and nobler civilization, in which this country, as one of the great free nations of the empire, will have no inconsiderable place and will play no unworthy part."

Coming Winter Campaign

Winter Would Appear to Favor the Cause of Allies in Every Quarter

Repeated evidences are being noted by the cables that all the allies are preparing in earnest, for another winter campaign. This is not at all in the nature of news, but it indicates how little real disappointment has been felt by the allied governments at their inability to close the war with a conclusive victory this year. Undoubtedly Lord Kitchener's estimate of a long war has been always in the mind of our military leaders, who fully understood the character of the enemy they had to face and break.

A winter campaign is in our favor on all fronts. In Russia, this is especially true. The Germans will have either to retire ignominiously from the far-eastern line they have reached, or endure a winter far from their bases and dependent on fragile and slender lines of railway for supplies. These lines run through a hostile population and it will not be surprising if they get out of commission very frequently and at critical moments. Then the Russian winter will be very trying to the Germans, and by no means so difficult for the injured Russians to meet. We may look for heavy Teutonic losses all through the winter—if they manage to hold at all—and for comparatively light Slav sufferings.

In the west, we have seen that winter makes for immobility, and, in this war of attrition, it is we who can afford to remain immobile, while the Germans must make progress or lose their chance. When the western lines are finally settled for the winter, our lads will probably do nothing but hold them, while the constant German movement will expose our enemies to constant losses.

On the Italian frontiers, the Austrians will be compelled to live the winter through under Alpine rigors, while the bulk of the Italian troops will be banking serenely in the sunshine of Italy. It is true that our allies are holding many of the Alpine positions—thanks to their dash and courage—but it will only be the advanced line which must remain there. The main army will be as surely in Italian sunshine as the main Teutonic army will be floundering amidst Alpine snows.

Then, again, in the Dardanelles we will have the sunny side of the hill—if we have not in the meantime forced the Straits. Our troops will reach Gallipoli through the perpetual summer of the Mediterranean and will find on that war-torn peninsula a beautifully warm climate, much better than the fervid heat they have just been enduring. But if the Germans fail to break through the Balkans before winter comes, winter alone will be almost enough to bar their path. We have always considered that there was no danger of a Balkan uprising during the winter months. Only when the snows in the Balkan mountains melted were we ever in fear of a Balkan conflagration.

So we face the prospect of a winter campaign—not only with equanimity—but with great confidence that it will work in our favor. Winter is our ally all along the line. We shall come out of it relatively very much stronger than our enemies, and this wearing

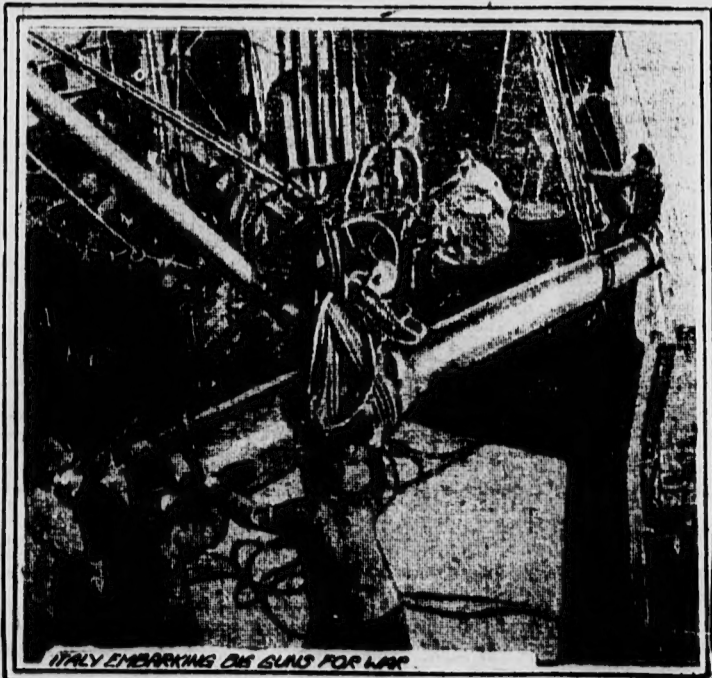
war of nations will be resumed in the spring with our forces in a far better position to win than the reduced forces of the Central Empires.—Montreal Star.

The Gambler's Toll

Producers of wheat and corn have the right to feel dissatisfied with any marketing conditions which enable speculators to bear prices down just to create long profits for the professional operators. All of the excessive profits secured in this way must come in the final analysis, from the producer to the consumer.

The speculator is a parasite, from an economic standpoint, and subsists from piratical raids into the realm of legitimate commerce. Some day the citizens of the United States and their official representatives will come to a realization that gambling in stocks and grains is no more legitimate or necessary than the once famous Louisiana lottery—and that the "lamb" had a better show for their money in the old discredited lottery game than in the "brace" arrangements conducted at Chicago and New York against the real grain interests.—Sioux City Tribune.

The Belgium government has protested to neutral states against the action of the German administration in tearing up and transferring to Poland the tracks of the Belgian railways. The protest is based on an article of the fourth Hague convention which stipulates that the occupation of the invaded territory shall consist only of occupation de facto. Removal of the railways, the note contends, will make much more difficult the transmission of business by a large portion of the population of Belgium.



ITALY EMBARKING ON GLASS FOR WAR

Marketing Problem

Good Advice to Dairymen in Marketing Cream and Butter

When the farmer is not too far away from the town, selling whole milk or sweet cream to individual customers or to hotels, restaurants, etc., is generally the most profitable method of marketing. If these markets cannot be obtained and good express service can be secured, the shipping of cream to hotels, restaurants or to a creamery is very profitable, for not only is a good price received for the cream, but the skim milk is retained on the farm. Even though the farmer is a long way from the shipping station, if it is possible to interest enough of his neighbors in dairy work, a cream route can be organized and the cream collected and shipped to the creamery. Some communities as far as fifteen miles from a shipping station have their cream collected and are selling cream to a creamery. There is an added advantage in selling cream in that the skim milk is retained on the farm and can be used for household purposes or can be fed to the calves, pigs, chickens, etc. Skim milk fed in a proper ration to pigs or calves is worth from 2 cents to 6 cents per gallon, depending upon the quality of the stocks to which it is fed.

If a cream route cannot be organized in the community, butter can be made and marketed two or three times per week of shipped to individual customers through the rural route by means of the parcel post. To get a profitable price for butter it is necessary to make good butter and to market it in an attractive package. Good butter, printed in rectangular pound blocks, wrapped in parchment paper and enclosed in a neat carton bearing the name of the farm and the name and address of the farmer will bring 35 cents per pound the year round and sometimes even more.

Training Canadian Horses

How Horses Shipped to England Are Broken For War Purposes

Successions or regiments of horses for the army are being trained in the neighborhood of Redhill, Surrey. Thousands of horses pass through the hands of the large staff monthly. They come over from Canada in shiploads, and arrive in Surrey daily in large numbers. They are a splendid stamp of five and six year old animals. They are easily climaxed, and make magnificent "gunners."

Many have never seen a set of harness. Some are docile and others are as mad as March hares. The morning following their arrival they are paraded by English and Belgian "cross country" jockeys, racing stable boys, rough riders and men who have ridden to hounds, forming a remount squad of the A. S. C.

Amenable and tractable horses who do not wince at bridle and saddle, and provide a good mount, are immediately promoted. A white stripe is painted on the loins, and they are classed as lance-corporals. Next day, if they take kindly to harness, they receive another stripe, and rise to the rank of sergeant with three stripes. If they take to team work in a gun carriage.

It is the fretful and ill-humored animal that tries the patience of the trainers. The whip is seldom used. It frequently takes an hour to saddle one of these Canadians, but it is done. Not a few of them squeal like a rabbit and lie down. Others fight till they are exhausted—but they are mastered.

The wildest are either tamed in a fortnight or they are placed out with farmers. Here they spend the first seven or eight days standing in a stable fully harnessed, with breech bands dangling round their legs and a restricted diet. This is followed by light work on the farm, and they return cured.

From Redhill they are drafted to the "firing line" in England, and having become used to the roar of the cannon, are shipped to France.

An English physician has advanced the theory that the juices of the month are intended to keep the teeth clean, not to prepare food for digestion as generally believed.

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE TO SOLVE DIFFICULTY OF MARKETING CROP

IS ANXIOUS TO RECEIVE ADVICE FROM ANYONE

Subject of Transportation and Marketing of Crops to be Thoroughly Investigated, and Committee will Gather and Arrange all Facts and Information Which will be of Value

Interviewed after the announcement that he would act with the committee of the government in connection with the marketing problem, W. Sanford Evans stated that his chief function would be to gather facts and opinions and so sift and arrange them that they might be of most service to the committee and to the country.

"I am most anxious," said Mr. Evans, "to receive help in this matter from everyone who has a fact or an opinion to offer. I invite letters, telegrams, market newspapers and personal interviews with individuals or deputations. I cannot, of course, undertake to conduct a discussion by correspondence with individuals, but I will undertake to see that all proposals receive consideration. This country must think out its marketing problem some time, and during the next few months I shall try to act, under the committee, as a sort of clearing house toward this end. From time to time I shall, according to the wish of the committee, keep the press informed of the progress of the investigation and the committee will promptly announce the results of its work."

"The first essential to prompt and effective co-operation is that we get down to actual facts. Take for example the problem of ocean transportation which has been engaging the most serious consideration of the government. Much of the public discussion so far would seem to be based upon an imperfect realization of facts. In general it may be said that Canada does not market wheat in Europe, but Europe buys wheat in Canada. There are no adequate facilities in Europe to make it possible for Canadian exporters to ship wheat to Europe on their own account and then arrange for wholesale or retail sales after arrival. The risks in such business are too great and there are records of disastrous failures in connection with cargoes arriving on shippers' account."

"Europe's grain market is not organized in that way. Some European importer buys wheat and then the Canadian exporter ships it. This means that the European importer determines what wheat will cross the ocean and when it will be shipped to meet the conditions of the trade. Ocean tonnage should be proportionate to European purchases from Canada and cannot be judged at any time in relation to the Canadian surplus. During the first year of the war several European governments adopted the unusual course of purchasing wheat in order to insure adequate supplies and also to be in a position to regulate the home markets. In the face of the large supplies of wheat in the world at present there is not the same necessity for direct action by European governments, and the probability is, therefore, that the business will be left again to the private trade."

"Transportation necessities will be fully met if ships enough are available to carry to Europe the amount of Canadian wheat the private traders of Europe will buy. It is obviously impossible to tell beforehand exactly how much these importers will buy in any month. In any particular transaction the initiative may be taken by the European importer in cabling an inquiry to exporters on this side, or it may be taken by the Canadian exporter."

Immigration Will Follow

End of War Will Witness Flow of Immigration to Canada

That immigration into Canada will be tremendous following the war is the unanimous opinion of the newspapers of Canada that are studying this phase of our future development, and the preparations that are being made at Ottawa to place ex-soldiers on the land is evidence that officially the influx is regarded as inevitable. Discussing this question the Ottawa Journal notes that immigration figures for the fiscal year show that the war has been a revolutionary factor in more ways than one. Arrivals in Canada from foreign lands during 1914-15 were fewer than in any similar period in ten years. Each twelve months since 1902 arrivals have been over a quarter of a million, and in 1913 they numbered nearly half a million. Last year the figures dropped to 141,000. The cause of this drop in the immigration tide is, of course, not far to seek. Continental Europe is an armed camp, and the young men of the British Isles have either felt the call of patriotism or found higher wages and more plentiful employment at home turning out munitions of war.

With the end of the war it is reasonable to expect that the flow of immigration to the Dominion will reach and even surpass the old dimensions. Labor invariably goes to where wages are highest, industry greatest and the standard of living best, and we have every ground to believe that in years to come Canada will have the same attraction for those seeking better conditions for livelihood that it possessed during the past twelve or fifteen years.—Calgary News Telegram

Those who are most fond of display usually have the least to show.

in cabling a tentative offer to importers of the other side. Actual business, however, depends on the action of the European importer. But if the Canadian exporter is extremely doubtful about obtaining tonnage, he will be less active in taking the initiative, and if he fails to locate tonnage after receiving an inquiry he will not conclude a sale. In these ways a shortage of tonnage would tend to restrict business with Canada.

"An essential fact in connection with this whole matter is that Europe takes delivery of wheat and flour week by week, fairly evenly throughout the year in proportion to its actual weekly needs. It never buys for delivery within a limited period much more than will be consumed in that period. Even during the past two months this condition has been preserved. Moreover, Europe buys only a certain proportion of high class hard wheat such as ours, and buys the balance of softer wheat. No matter how we market our crop, the outside world takes delivery in its own way. In all the history of the export of Canadian wheat to overseas countries, that is all countries except the United States, have together taken delivery on only three occasions of as much as 12,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat in any one month. This statement is based on a careful study of the monthly exports of Canadian wheat from all ports, both of Canada and of the United States. Even the three occasions on which as much as 12,000,000 bushels was taken in a month were occasions on which Canadian wheat was really at a bargain, a sacrifice price, and no price we have hitherto made has resulted in the overseas world taking as much as 12,000,000 bushels in a month except on these occasions."

"The problem is to use every possible effort to see that business is not lost for Canada because ships cannot be obtained to carry what the countries open to trade are prepared to take delivery of month by month from us. During the first year of the war all the open countries of Europe received regularly all wheat they needed. This means that during the past twelve months there has been ocean tonnage enough in the world to carry wheat even after the various admiralties had made their requisitions. It is not understood that there has been any important reduction in the world's ocean tonnage during the year. Europe's requirements of wheat and flour are expected to be less this year than last; certain other classes of freight, and particularly munitions, will undoubtedly be much heavier, but other classes again will probably be much lighter. It is not available in the world ample commercial tonnage to move as much wheat as Europe wants, and as fast as she will take delivery of it."

"It has already been announced that the government has been taking every measure open to it to assist in meeting an actual shortage of commercial tonnage. If such is found to exist, it is particularly desired that facts and suggestions which are in accordance with the real nature of the problem should be offered, and it is highly undesirable that discussion should proceed on misconceptions of what is really required and practicable."

Work in Armies of Czar

Many Women in Russian Army and They Are Noted For Bravery

Much has been heard about the women bearing arms in the armies of the Czar. Quite recently news came from Kiev of the girl officer in a regiment of Don Cossacks, Alexandra Ephimovna Lagereva, who showed unusual initiative and courage. She and a handful of men of her detachment were captured by the Germans and locked up in a church. When all was still, the prisoners broke a window and escaped. Alexandra herself killing the sentry with a stone. The little force, seven in all, managed to recover their horses, and actually succeeded in capturing a patrol of eighteen Uhlans, securing important documents into the bargain. These papers Alexandra delivered into the hands of the Russian general.

A Lithuanian woman in the Russian cavalry named Olga Jehlweiser, is a highly experienced warrior. She served under General Rennenkampf in the Manchurian war, and was in several important battles. She was of special value in the fighting around Grodno, because of her intimate knowledge of the country. During the fighting at Sokachew, "Yellow Martha," so called because of her golden hair, recaptured a Russian flag from the Germans, who had taken an advance section of the Russian trenches. As the Russians were making for the second trench, the banner bearer was shot in the back. Martha saw him fall and dashed back to pick up the flag. Two Germans pursued her as she made off with it, and she shot them both dead. She has taken part in three battles.

A Trip Through Canadian West

(By Chas. O. Robinson in the Live Stock Report, issued by Clay, Robinson & Co., Chicago and South St. Paul)

Leaving Chicago recently for a trip through the above territory, the writer spent the day on the South St. Paul market. Mr. A. W. Thomas, our head cattle salesman at the above point, accompanied me and we went to Crookston, Minnesota, to attend the fair. Mr. Walter Hill, son of the well known pioneer, railroad builder and financier, had a splendid exhibit of pure bred cattle at the fair, the most of which carried off blue ribbons. He spent the day with us and that night we travelled up to his 32,000 acre farm at Northcote, Minn., where we were royally entertained at breakfast by Mrs. Hill. Mrs. Hill and daughter decided to go to Winnipeg with us, which was a delightful surprise, as we never dreamed that we would be fortunate enough to have such good company on the writer's first trip to Canada.

We spent two days in Winnipeg and were royally entertained by Messrs. Wickman and Cameron, who are connected with the big packing and shipping firm of Gordon, Ironsides & Fares. We motored out to the stock yards and found business at that point going along about the same as usual. The yards are nicely located, and we were well looked after by the manager of the yards. We were then driven to the Agricultural College, which is a tremendous affair, in fact the buildings were a great surprise as they were very substantial and certainly represent several million dollars. The weather was rainy and bad, however, which prevented our staying longer in the city. Winnipeg is a beautiful city with a well resident district along the banks of the Red River, where the homes of Messrs. Gordon and Fares are located.

From Winnipeg we travelled to Regina, where we were royally entertained at luncheon at the Regina Club by the mayor and a large delegation of the leading citizens. We were then driven to the Agricultural College, where we were royally entertained by the assistant minister of agriculture for the province of Saskatchewan. We were greatly surprised at the small number of sheep in the province and took the liberty of advising the farmers to buy all the breeding sheep they could get their hands on.

From Regina we went to Moose Jaw, where we were treated royally by Messrs. Robertson and Fletcher, representatives of the Gordon, Ironsides & Fares packing plant at that point. We were taken all through their plant, and wish to congratulate them upon their wonderful up-to-date methods and the cleanliness of the buildings from start to finish. We were then driven around the city and had a nice dinner with those gentlemen and a number of their friends, including Mr. Robert Cruickshank, the well known cattleman at that point, who is about the only living descendant of the famous Cruickshank family of Shorthorn fame, who entertained us at his house afterwards. Mrs. Cruickshank and daughter being exceedingly kind to us.

From there we took the midnight train and went to Swift Current, Saskatchewan, where we were met by J. A. Lair, superintendent of the Mador Cattle Company, they having a large tract of land leased from the Canadian government. We had a good look at the cattle and the range and spent one night at the ranch, getting back to town in good form after several breakdowns in the mud.

We then took the train to Maple Creek to attend a meeting of the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association. It was held in the Masonic Hall and lasted from 8 o'clock until 12 o'clock p.m. D. J. Wiley was in the chair and the meeting was a great success, as this association was practically resurrected and a great many new members joined. Mr. Wiley handled the meeting in good form, assisted by our rare friend, Major Simpson of Moose Jaw, and Mr. Ole Alafson of Maple Creek. Mr. Wiley was elected honorary president, Cecil Stockdale of Maple Creek was elected president, J. D. Beatty of Piapot, vice-president, and G. S. Herringer, manager of the Merchants Bank of Maple Creek, secretary and treasurer. The meeting was attended by a representative of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, who gave the stockmen great encouragement, stating that their shipments this fall as usual would be well looked after. From Maple Creek we travelled on to Gull Lake, then motored to Crane Lake and had the pleasure of staying all night at the Gordon, Ironsides & Fares ranch, which was formerly managed by our late friend, Mr. D. H. Andrews. We were royally entertained by Mrs. Fares and family, Gordon Ironsides and Mr. Spear, the general manager. The following day we drove all over the ranch, inspecting a very fine herd of Shorthorns and numerous fine grain fields, including wheat, oats and rye, most of which was five feet high, and a splendid crop of barley.

From there we took a train for Medicine Hat, situated in the province of Alberta. We were met at the train by W. A. (Billy) Taylor from the Spencer Cattle Company, Milk River, who drove us around in his car, and landing at the hotel we met Mr. J. H. Spencer, president of the Western Stock Growers' Association, and a number of other leading cattlemen. The following evening there was a big meeting held at the Court House which was well attended. Mr. Spencer took charge of the meeting, assisted by Mr. H. W. Ireland, secretary; Hon. B. S. Peacock, Dr. Hargraves, veterinarian for the province of Alberta, and Mr. Lynch, manager of the

Bank of Commerce. The meeting was a great success; thanks to the above gentlemen and their friends. There were some very good speeches made and all present had a very good time.

From Medicine Hat we travelled on to Gleichen, Alberta, where we were met at the train by Mr. Chris Bartsche and a number of leading cattlemen. A meeting was held at Mr. Bartsche's office that afternoon and in the evening we had a big banquet at the McHugh Brothers Hotel, which lasted until the wee small hours of the morning. We had some very good speeches, one of which impressed the writer very much, as it was given in the Blackfoot Indian language. The following day Mr. Thomas and I were driven all over the Blackfoot Indian Reservation. In the party were Mr. Chris Bartsche, Douglas Hardwick, C. A. Millie, Alec McHugh, Walter McHugh, Jack McDaniels, E. H. McGuire and Bert Lyons. We were unfortunate enough to burn up Mr. Hardwick's car, as it failed to run after we got out about three miles, and he thought it best to let the oil run out of it and send back for another car, and while we all stood there Mr. Hardwick asked Alec McHugh to touch a match to the oil and see if it would burn, and it was all over in a few seconds. Some of the boys said he did it on purpose just to show his Chicago friends that the Gleichen crowd was not the slowest crowd in the world. Gleichen is a regular frontier town of the west. It is the largest cattle shipping point in Alberta. They hold a stampede every spring which is attended by cattlemen and their friends for hundreds of miles around. Through the courtesy of Mr. Bartsche, who had his man drive us to Calgary, where we were given a chance to see the country, and I want to state it was one of the most beautiful sights that I have ever witnessed. We passed field after field of wheat, oats, rye and barley, which presented a most beautiful sight, between the hours of 5.30 and 6.30. On the road we passed the farm of George Lane, the veteran cattleman, who is not only one of the leading ranchmen of Alberta, but is farming extensively. We did not stop at his ranch as we understood he was at his farm at High River ranch. We arrived at Calgary about 9 o'clock. That evening we took a little walk after dinner looking over the B. Burns & Company retail market, which without a doubt is the finest retail meat market in the world.

While in Calgary we were entertained at the home of Mr. P. Burns and also Mr. George Lane, which we consider quite an honor. We were also royally entertained at the Ranchmen Club and while there spent several pleasant hours with Mr. A. E. Cross and Mr. Henry Smith, to whom we are much indebted. We also had the pleasure of visiting the packing plant of Messrs. P. Burns & Company with Mr. George Lane and found the same very classy and strictly up-to-date. The Burns Company are doing a very large business in the northwest and we are told, from good authority, that they had one hundred markets in different sections of the northwest, which speaks for itself.

From Calgary we travelled north to Olds, Alberta, where we were met by Mr. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for the province of Alberta, and his assistant. We were taken all through the Agricultural College, which we found very interesting, as they have a splendid school for boys and girls and they are doing excellent work along the lines of teaching everything pertaining to the farm. From there we found our way up to Calgary, where we had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Rutherford, an old Kelso man and a personal friend of our Mr. Clay, who has charge of the agricultural department of the Canadian Pacific Railway. We had a very pleasant visit with him and while there he gave us a good lot of information, telling us that his company had put out eight thousand cows among the farmers and wanted to help them encourage cattle raising and dairy products. He also gave us a photo showing their farm and feed lots and one showing some yearlings they had fed last winter.

From Calgary we travelled south to High River, where there was a meeting arranged through the courtesy of Mr. Arthur Dunbar, manager of the Union Bank of High River, Alberta. Unfortunately a heavy rain storm during the day and night previous made it impossible for anyone to reach town, in fact the only man who was there was Mr. Robert Macleay, who had come in from his ranch the previous morning. We enjoyed three hours visit at their pleasant social club. While there Mr. Dunbar showed us some rye from Mr. E. R. Riddon's farm that was between six and seven feet high. We returned to Calgary that afternoon.

On Thursday morning we started for Macleod and were joined at Claresholm by Mr. Thomas Moore and several friends. We arrived in Macleod about noon time and met the leading cattlemen and bankers at the Macleod club. We had a very nice lunch at the leading hotel which was enjoyed by at least twenty-five. After lunch we spent the afternoon at the club and we had a very good meeting and some very good speeches. Mr. E. H. (Ned) Maunsell, being the pioneer of the crowd, took the chair, the same one that he always sits in by the fire place, and kept the meeting in good order. Most of the people from out of town left that evening for their homes and the next day we had the pleasure of being driven over Mr. Maunsell's ranch, which is on the Piegian Reservation. We found his cattle in splendid condition.

We left that evening for Raymond, where we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Raymond Knight, who is the son of Mr. Jesse Knight, the multi-millionaire and land owner of Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Knight drove us up to the Knight sugar factories and over several of their farms that evening,

where we saw excellent crops of grain and timothy hay. He invited us to drive over to the Knight Cattle Company ranch southeast of Raymond the following day. He said to be ready at 6 o'clock in the morning and was right on hand with his motor car, and we drove to the ranch some twenty-five or thirty miles distant, where we had a splendid breakfast. A little later on he drove us out over the range and took us to a very high point where he could see thirty to forty miles in every direction. We found his cattle in splendid condition, most of which were high-grade Herefords. After getting stuck at the river and pulling the car out three or four times by hand we drove back to town and had a delicious dinner at his home, and were cordially treated by Mrs. Knight. That afternoon he drove us to one of his small farms, as he called it, where he has about 6,000 acres of wheat and other grain; a bad storm had struck and destroyed part of the wheat. He has one of the best equipped farms we have ever seen. He has a hay barn that will hold 300 tons, all electric lighted. He has hog pens, cattle branding chutes and everything up-to-date. Every building connected with the farm has running water in it. We then drove to the McIntire ranch, which is well known for producing some very choice Herefords.

Leaving Raymond the following morning we took a motor and drove to Cardston, where we met Mr. E. J. Wood, head of the Mormon church, who was very kind and courteous. He very kindly showed us the new temple that they are building that will cost upward of half a million dollars.

We found the crops in every part of Canada to be the best ever grown, in fact they will break all records with another ten days of sunshine. This will be a godsend to the people of Canada, as last year, owing to absence of rain, crops and grass included were not up to normal. We understand that a widow who has large holdings northeast of Cardston is growing between 10,000 and 15,000 acres of wheat; this shows the extensive way that people farm in the Canadian Northwest.

Feed the Soil

Ways in Which the Soil May be Improved

There are several ways in which the producing power of soils may be increased, viz.: by adding organic matter and lime, by increasing the supply of plant food elements, by improving the water supply and tilth. This is not a fixed improvement formula for every kind of soil, but it points out methods of attack. A wet marsh needs no addition of organic matter, for that would be "carrying coals to Newcastle." A poor sand, on the other hand, always has good tilth and good tilth, in this case, is not an indication of fertility.

A long cropped clay loam or a silt loam soil usually requires attention in every particular. What makes it lighter colored than it was twenty years ago? The humus has been largely used up. Why does it work harder and bake? Here again the lack of humus, or organic matter is largely responsible. If the soil is acid and refuses to grow good red clover, it does not contain enough lime. If the crop dries up during a short dry period the water supply is at fault. If the crop is short and the yield is low, when other conditions are favorable, starvation is the cause—the soil has not sufficient available nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.—Canadian Countryman.

New National Policy

Most of the vast vacant land areas of Western Canada are under the control of the Dominion government. The Canadian cities are full of people whose lives are unfruitful deserts of unemployment. After the war is over thousands of Canadian soldiers will have to be aided in returning to civil life, and thousands of British and continental soldiers will come to Canada. The vacant land is the only hope for these men. The question of a population of about two men to the square mile in the great northwest and about one to the square yard in the cities is a big enough question to need a new national policy, a great national land-filling plan. This would probably put the political party which made it an issue into power, and it would put Canada in the top line as a wheat-raising country.—Vancouver Sun.

Veal and Baby Beef

There is no well defined age limit for veals, though nearly all calves which sell for veal are under three months, and do not exceed three hundred pounds in weight. A live weight of from one hundred and twenty pounds to one hundred and fifty pounds brings the highest price other things being equal as to quality and condition. Good veal calves weighing one hundred and fifty will bring up to \$10 per hundred pounds. Should calves of that quality be kept until a weight of three hundred pounds is reached, the price per hundred would be reduced approximately \$2.00 though they might still sell as veal. Well fattened calves under twelve months of age weighing above three hundred pounds would sell as baby beef. Calves thirteen or fourteen months old well fattened are sometimes spoken of as baby beef, but it is more correct to classify such cattle as yearlings, using the term short-yearlings for those between the age of twelve and eighteen months and the term long-yearlings for those between the age of eighteen and twenty-four months.

"Prosperity has ruined many a man," declared the moralizer. "Well," rejoined the demoralizer, "if I was going to be ruined at all, I'd prefer prosperity to do it."

Aeroplanes and Artillery

Skill With Which Batteries Are Controlled Due to Aeroplanes Spotters

Reports from European battlefields constantly emphasize the predominant role played by artillery in this war, and the effectiveness of the guns is entirely dependent upon the accuracy of their fire. This has resulted in the use of aeroplanes for fire control, and the unheard of skill with which the batteries of both allies and the central powers are controlled is due to aeroplane spotters. No naval battle has yet occurred between the main battle fleets, and it cannot therefore be stated with certainty whether or not the aeroplanes would be used for controlling the fire of the battleships. In the running fight between the British and German battle cruisers in the North Sea there is no evidence that aeroplanes were thus employed, although a German Zeppelin participated by attacking British vessels which were rescuing the crew of the sinking Bluecher.

The control of a battle ship's salvos at present depends upon observers who are at best not more than forty yards above the sea in the fire control tops. With ranges extending to eight thousand yards it is easily understood that accurate spotting is extremely difficult from this height. Were it possible to use aeroplanes for naval spotters the range could be corrected with ten times the present accuracy, and that decisive factor in naval action, "the first salvo to hit," would almost certainly fall to the fleet which would first employ aeroplanes. No factor of national defence is more urgently needed, both for the land and naval forces, than an adequate supply of aeroplanes. A strange indifference to their military use has already placed the United States in a position of almost hopeless inferiority in this respect, and an initial appropriation for at least five hundred aeroplanes and seaplanes should be one of the first measures adopted after the assembly of the next congress.—New York Herald.

The Tactics of the Huns

When France and Russia Was Disposed of, They Planned to Crush Britain

A gentleman of German extraction until lately interned in Malta, has given an account in the West Australian of the opinions expressed by his fellow prisoners on the subject of the war. Among his companions was the captain of the Emden and other officers from the ship. According to him, Germany regarded Britain as her chief opponent and intended to crush her completely once France and Russia were dealt with. This plan might take a very long time to develop. Had Britain not come into the war, the German plan would have been to break the other two powers and then build a great fleet with the indemnity obtained from them. In ten years Germany would have beaten England and would then occupy the brilliant position that the British empire now holds. As for the idea that the German fleet could not come out when it liked, the raid on the east coast disproved that. It was a plan imposed on the German commander by his lack of ships, that he should keep under the protection of his harbors and pick off the British fleet one by one. When they could meet the British fleet on equal terms, they did not mind meeting in squadrons. By this plan they were getting the best possible use out of their fleet.

Regarding the captain's own exploits, he occasionally used to tell how he avoided the British pursuers, and put it all down to the advantages of wireless telegraph. On one occasion he received a call, "Have you seen the Emden?" "Yes," he replied, "I am here." Later he plundered and sank his unfortunate questioner. As for his battle with the Sydney, the captain said that as soon as he saw who his opponent was, he knew his career was at an end. His only chance was to go and meet her and try to torpedo her, but her captain was too wary and kept out of range of his guns.

France at War is Serious

The French are a surprise even to themselves. The popular idea of the French character in America has been that of a somewhat absurd, affected, volatile, theatrical people, easy to ridicule in farce. The French were supposed to be right minded, frivolous, and of course, immoral. Yet we find them fighting this most sordid of wars in grim silence, the least talkative, the coolest of all the combatants—cheerful, to be sure, with an unshakable optimism and a religious belief in the goodness of their cause, in the justice of God. Anything, but frivolous or weak! Rather with a silent, serious tenacity that bodes ill for those across the Rhine, who with all the rest of the world have been deceived by false popular psychology of French character.

The Germans utterly misread the French character. Now they know what the French are after ten months of dreary trench warfare, during which the frivolous little men have defied their biggest efforts to break through. They know that the French are cheerfully preparing for another winter in the trenches, and as many as may be necessary. No, after this, nobody will speak of the French as "light" or "frivolous." The entire world, including its enemies, take off its hat to the gallant, patient French.—Robert Herrick, in the Chicago Tribune.

"Bobby," said the Sunday school teacher, "can you tell me two things necessary to baptism?" "Yes," answered Bobby; "water and a baby."

War As A Science

This Warfare is as Casual as Office Business

Artillery actions in the triangle formed by Dunkirk, Nieuport and Ypres have figured conspicuously in the official communications, but so far-nung is the battle line that it requires that one be either in the secrets of the general staff or possess the advantage of observers in anchored balloons to determine where such activity is likely to be encountered.

On a day when the official statement referred to activity in the vicinity of Nieuport, Steenstraete and Boesinghe, the Associated Press correspondent motored here, there and everywhere in the territory, seeing and hearing bursting shells, but never getting within a mile or so of one—in a most sadly demolished uninhabited Belgian village, an officer said:

"Yes, they bombard this place daily, usually about 2 o'clock."

With booming audible ahead, that was too long of wait and the correspondent's motor car was driven on.

Then a visit was paid to the spot where was concealed a big gun that already had done some firing.

"When are you going to fire again?" was asked of the lieutenant who received the correspondent.

"Whenever they telephone us what the range is and how many shots to fire," was the reply.

Artillery warfare in this sector is as casual a proceeding as the routine of a New York business office.

The big gun looked as peaceful as an old civil war cannon on a village green. So it remained until a directing officer somewhere in the rear, received reports of aerial observers, and by a mathematical calculation based on their photographs, outlined the next action. The individual artillery has no more definite idea of the result of his activity than a wireless operator transmitting electric waves into the atmosphere when his receiving apparatus is out of order.

Watching the artillery battle from the Dune was like listening to the racket of a Fourth of July celebration in the next town to the celebration in your town just as likely as not beginning when you visit the one from which the noise was heard from afar.

The reality of war is realized only when companies of soldiers return from the trenches, saying for instance, that they lost no men, but that their neighbors had lost sixteen or when an American ambulance chauffeur greets one on the roadside with "there is no need to hurry; the man inside died before we could reach the hospital."

Even an artillery action does not serve to interfere with agricultural progress in this busy corner of Belgium. Peasants were working in the field nearer the German lines than army officers declared to be safe even for troops unless necessarily sent there.

Within the sound of artillery French, Belgian and British soldiers lie by hundreds and thousands in hospitals, the capacity of which range from one with 2,000 beds down to one with 200, such as the one managed by Mrs. Mary Borden-Turner, of Chicago.

Whole brigades of soldiers are constructing second, third and fourth line trenches back of the lines, and covering acre after acre with barbed wire. For one soldier fighting, fifty evidently are working at entrenching, building roads, laying tracks and building bridges, in preparation to prevent a German advance through country where every soldier, however, is confident the Germans will never penetrate.

Cruelty of the Turks

Armenian Massacres Just as Barbarous as in the Olden Days

Horrible details are being received as to the methods employed by the Turks in their policy of exterminating Armenians.

One large village of 2,000 homes, inhabited exclusively by Armenians, was recently exterminated with diabolical cruelty. The gendarmes first sent an order to the inhabitants to evacuate the village. The villagers took no notice of the order. Then 200 soldiers appeared with orders to enforce obedience. The Armenians resisted, and in the ensuing fight the Turkish soldiers were worsted and forced to flee.

Battalions of troops then established a cordon around the village. Machine guns were set in place and incendiaries sent into the village with lighted torques. Buildings were fired in every direction, and soon the whole village was in flames. The miserable Armenians, men, women and children were almost all burned alive. Those who tried to escape were shot. Only four escaped, one of whom related the story.

In other instances the Turks are separating the men from the women and children and the able-bodied men are drafted into the Turkish army, while the young women are sold to harems. The old men, the old women and the children are turned loose in uninhabited districts.

The great mass of the Indian workers in the United States are engaged in a comparatively small number of occupations. The latest official figures show that 85.4 per cent. of the total number of gainfully employed Indians are in seven occupation groups—agricultural laborers, 35.5 per cent.; farmers and stock raisers, 29.2 per cent.; lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers, 2.4 per cent.; laborers in manufacturing and transportation, 6.3 per cent.; basketmakers and weavers, 7.4 per cent.; laundresses and laundresses, 1.9 per cent.; and servants and waiters, 2.6 per cent.

The United States produces yearly 235,000,000 barrels of petroleum, which is 63 per cent. of the world's production.

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Didsbury . . . Alberta

The ratepayers of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View should not fail to pay their Hail Tax before the end of October as a penalty of one dollar per quarter section will be added on November 1st on all unpaid Hail Taxes. This tax must be paid in cash.

Rest and freedom tonight from RHEUMATISM

Make good use today of the splendid healing and penetrating oils found only in Chamberlain's Antiseptic Liniment. It takes the weary ache and pain from the muscles and supplies the joints, so you will get your full rest and sleep tonight.

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gives prompt relief in all muscular or deep seated pain—rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, lumbago, etc. Splendid for rub on the chest for colds and coughs. Low price, yet very efficient. All druggists, 25c.



Mountain View Women's Institute

On October 15th the Mountain View Branch of the Women's Institute gave a social evening in the Gore schoolhouse. A very enjoyable programme was given, consisting of readings, vocal solos, guitar solos, duets, a short play and music by the Barnes orchestra.

The principal feature of the evening was the drawing on the quilt, which the ladies have been working on during the last month. The lucky number was held by Mrs. Alden. Following the programme a chicken supper was served, to which all present did ample justice. The proceeds from quilt and supper which amounted to \$36.00 are to be donated to Red Cross work.

On Thursday of last week the Mountain View Branch of the Women's Institute held their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. O. C. Lapp with Mrs. Denney in the chair. The usual business was transacted, after which a short programme followed; two very interesting papers were read, one by Mrs. J. Ward on "Cake frosting" and the other by Mrs. Lapp on "The Intricacies of Pie making." Following the programme a dainty luncheon was served by the hostess. The Institute will be entertained by Mrs. R. V. Owen on Thursday, November 18.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

An ideal stock or mixed farming 1-2 section of land; 160 acres broken, 100 acres seeded to timothy, balance was in crop this year. 6 room frame house, frame stable and other outbuildings. Drilled well at the house with excellent water, and running stream and pasture. Farm is all fenced and cross fenced. About seven miles southwest of Didsbury. Will sell on very easy terms or exchange for smaller farm. Apply to A. D. Lamont, Box 207, Olds.

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Our graduates are being placed in responsible positions at initial salaries ranging from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per month. Write for information to

F. G. GARBUTT, President

Schools from coast to coast

"Fish Or Cut Bait"

The following poem in the Walt Mason style, has been dedicated to those who will be invited to subscribe to the Local Patriotic Fund, and is eloquent in its simplicity.

"We've had a twelve month now of war, but the end's not yet in sight, and the challenge comes to every man to either pay or fight. It's not the time to hum and haw, or air your hobby whims—it's up to you to see just now that the British Tommy wins. It's not the time to count on gain, or to fatten up your purse, while your brothers fight to rid the world from a war-mad ruler's curse. The man who stays at home just now has got to foot the bill, and its just as well to do the thing with a cherry British will. The man who leaves his home, his kin, who leaves behind his all, to put the khaki color on and heed his country's call—he's made a sacrifice that's real, and the man who stays at home has got to bear his burden here without a grouch or groan. It's not a day to count the cost, or what the tax will be, when the empire's fate hangs on the beam in this fight for Liberty. When strong men march away to war, our fathers and our sons, to free a blighted Belgium from the curse wrought by the Huns—we've got to play the part of men—it's not the time to shake—we've got the blood of Wellington, of Nelson and of Drake. The call's gone forth to every man, alike to small and great—if you can't go with the fishermen you'll have to cut the bait."

"FIGHT or FAT"



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

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SORE FEET.

Everybody now admits
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Let it give YOU ease
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Needless Calf Slaughter

High Cost of Meat Largely Attributed to the Killing of Young Stock

In the July 10th issue of *Hide and Leather* we published a timely article calling attention to the wastefulness of slaughtering calves and young lambs and suggesting that some action be taken to prevent this by legislation. The article stated that the high cost of meat is caused by the scarcity of cattle, and this depletion is largely attributable to the killing of so many young calves, which, of course, is true.

If any one will stop to study slaughtering statistics of these calves, and also consider the process of raising them, only then one will fully appreciate the costly waste that is going on.

To show this, let us take a small community of half a dozen farmers who invest in or own ten heifer calves. At the age of two years they commence to breed—one calf a year—and these calves will average half males and half females. In other words, they will produce a heifer every two years, and these in turn will follow in the footsteps of their mothers. At the end of two years we have fifteen, consisting of ten mothers and five calves. Then they commence to double in every two years. Thirty at the end of the two following years, sixty at the end of the fourth following year, 120 at the end of the sixth following year, 240 at the end of the eighth following year, and 480 at the end of the tenth following year.

Four hundred and eighty cattle in place of the ten calves! In addition, there have been raised the steers, and these sold as they matured at from \$75 to \$100 each, which is more than enough to pay for all the feed and care. This is ideal farming, of course, and may not always work out, but certainly will be much better than selling calves to be butchered.—*Hide and Leather*.

The case with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

Native—There are the Oldboy Twins. They are 98 years old. Stranger—To what do they credit their long lives?

Native—One 'cause he used tobacco and one 'cause he never used it.

"And now, madam, what about penciling the brows?"
"I think," said Mrs. Nurich, "I'd like one of these highbrow effects that I read so much about in the papers."

WOMAN SUFFERED TEN YEARS

From Female Ills—Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Belleville, N.S., Canada.—"I doctored for ten years for female troubles and did not get well. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it. I write now to tell you that I am cured. You can publish my letter as a testimonial."

—Mrs. SUVERNE BABINE, Belleville, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Another Woman Recovers.

Auburn, N. Y.—"I suffered from nervousness for ten years, and had such organic pains that sometimes I would lie in bed four days at a time, could not eat or sleep and did not want anyone to talk to me or bother me at all. Sometimes I would suffer for seven hours at a time. Different doctors did the best they could for me until four months ago I began giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and now I am in good health."—Mrs. WILLIAM H. GILL, No. 15 Pleasant Street, Auburn, New York.

The above are only two of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which show clearly what great things Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does for those who suffer from woman's ills.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U. 1063

The Plight of Poland

Has Passed Through Long Years of Tragedy and Political Persecution

We hear more of the martyrdom of Belgium than of the murder of Poland. But the plight of the partitioned kingdom is by far the most pathetic. Once a proud people, under whose shield even the Prussians were glad to shelter, Poland is today only the shadow of a state. She had been Prussianized and Russianized and Austrianized by every lawful and unlawful means open to her conquerors. Even now her soldiers are fighting for every country but their own. Brother is seeking the life of brother in an alien quarrel. Their land is ravaged and battle-torn, and their people suffering all that Belgium suffered without the sympathy and practical help that Belgium received.

Russia has promised amendment for her deeds in the past. Poland will govern herself in future and a regenerated nation will arise. The Allies will be eternally disgraced if the promise given in Russia's name is not fulfilled to the letter. Poland has passed through long years of tragedy, through long years of coercion, of national suppression of political persecution. But the soul of a people cannot be killed. Poland will be a nation again. And all she has gone through will but make her cherish liberty all the more fervently.—*Vancouver World*.

To safeguard the child from damage that worms cause, use Miller's Worm Powders, the medicine par excellence for children. These powders will clear the system entirely of worms, will regulate and stimulate the organs injured by the worms, and will encourage healthful operation of the digestive processes. As a vermifuge it cannot be surpassed in effectiveness.

How German Shell Saved a Britisher

A remarkable story of a German "Jack Johnston" saving a British soldier's life comes from an officer in a nursing home in Manchester. He said that one day a "Jack Johnston" exploded in the woman's land between the trenches and suddenly a Highland soldier, or rather the spectre of a Highland soldier, arose and reeled towards the British lines and fell over the parapet into the trench where the officer was. Everyone was much astonished, for the man's regiment had not been in that part to the knowledge of the occupants of the trench. The man had his arm shattered and was in a terrible condition.

Later it was discovered from what he said that he had been wounded and stunned by a shell two days before, and that he had lain unconscious all that time until the explosion of the "Jack Johnston" brought him back to consciousness, and he had taken the right direction and reached a British trench. He has since recovered; thus his life was really saved by the "Jack Johnston."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Only Woman Violin Maker

Miss Grace Barstow, of San Jose, Cal., is said to be the only woman violin maker in the world. Miss Barstow got her training as a violinist in this country and Europe and was so successful that at one time she played in concerts. Then, feeling that she would like to make a violin, she apprenticed herself to an old violin maker who had made a success of his work and learned all that he could teach her of the craft.

So far Miss Barstow has made nine violins, all of which are said to be unusually fine instruments and have sold at high prices. In her seventh violin she struck a new trial by using redwood. Though her friends advised against her wasting her time on such an experiment, she secured a slab of redwood heart that had been seasoned for thirty years as a plank on her grandfather's fence. The wood was so beautifully grained and so perfectly seasoned that she stuck to her plan and made a violin of it. The result was so satisfactory that she has been offered a much higher price for it than for any other instrument of her making.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

For "the Full Man"

Everybody these days is in danger of being one-sided. Business, labor, vocations, avocations—all are pretty well specialized. Some of them are intensely specialized.

So there is particular need to keep brushed up on things not directly connected with your bread and butter work. One does not need to "chase culture so hard that the poor beast is scared to death," as someone has said. But every man should broaden his interests and his general information by reading; by making it a point to meet persons of divergent interests at luncheon, or wherever the occasion offers.

Ben Hur, working the oars at one side of the galley, asked the captain to let him change oars and sides so he could develop his muscles symmetrically.

One's mind requires symmetry and completeness as much as his body.—*Kansas City Star*.

Co-operative Vegetable Canning

It is reported that at Regina a plan is on foot for utilizing the immense local crop of vegetables already in sight, by canning them under a co-operative arrangement. The scheme is the outcome of a conference between a local manufacturer and the garden committee. There are said to be two thousand more gardens under cultivation in Regina this year than during previous years.—*Nor-West Farmer*.

Bankers and Farmers

American Bankers Co-operating With Farmers in a Movement For General Farm Betterment

A small downstate banker in Illinois attempted a few years ago to interest the American Bankers' association in country life. Last week there met in Chicago the annual banker-farmer conference which has grown out of his efforts, with over 300 bankers, many agriculturists, and representatives of the neighboring state universities in attendance. A speech of the organizer recounted what his associates had done in the meantime:

"We have led the great movement for country farm demonstrators, and urged soil surveys and the necessity for a careful study of the commercial fertilizer propaganda. Our committees are working for better rural schools, fitted to the needs of citizenship and consolidated wherever possible. We know that commerce and a better marketing system begin on the country road, and that good roads lead in more directions than can be enumerated. We realize that the wholesome, prosperous country town is an absolute necessity, and that community building is one of the big needs and tasks of the nation."

The most visible expression of this new recognition by the country and small town banker—over 55 per cent. of the members of the association represent banks of \$25,000 capital or less—that his own prosperity will increase in direct ratio with the prosperity of the community, is the monthly Banker-Farmer Magazine. It is devoted to general farm betterment, but it pays special attention to the subject of agricultural credits, and in this stands for a more liberal attitude than has been common. The banker has greater opportunities to be a leader in country life than most men; but it would be well if merchant and professional members of the semi-rural community found similar means of showing its solidarity.—*New York Post*.

OBSTINATE INDIGESTION CAN BE CURED

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Go Right to the Root of the Trouble

No trouble causes more widespread suffering and discomfort than indigestion. The ailment takes various forms. Some victims are ravenous for food; others turn sick at the sight of meals; but as a rule every meal is followed by intense pains in the chest, heartburn, sick headache and often nausea. Indigestion assumes an obstinate form because ordinary medicines only subdue its symptoms—but do not cure. So-called pre-digested foods only make the digestion more sluggish, and ultimately make the trouble take a chronic form.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure indigestion because they go right to the root of the trouble. They make new rich blood, which so strengthens the system that the stomach does its own work and digests the food in a natural way. Many a terrible sufferer from indigestion has found a permanent cure through a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Among them is Mrs. H. Carmern, Locke street north, Hamilton, Ont., who says: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only gave me new health, but new life. For five years I was a great sufferer, was almost constantly doctoring, and spent a great deal of money with absolutely no result. My stomach was in such a dreadful condition that frequently it would not retain nourishment of any kind. When I ate I suffered terrible pains, a fluttering of the heart and often a feeling of nausea. In addition to this I was in a very anaemic condition, and felt as if I was lingering between life and death. One day while sitting in the park a lady got into conversation with me, and I told her my trouble. She asked me if I had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, saying that they had been a great benefit to her daughter. When I went home I decided to try this medicine. I soon found the pills were helping me, and continued taking them for several months, when I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for years, and I have since been the picture of health. I hope my experience may be the means of pointing to others the way to health."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Joseph," said the grocer to his new boy. "What have you been doing in the back room so long?"

"Pickin' the dead flies out of the currants, sir," Joseph answered briskly.

The grocer's lip curled. "So that's what you were doing, is it, Joseph," he said. "And your father told me that he knew you were cut out for the grocery trade. Well, Joseph, you'd better study for the ministry."—*London Opinion*.

Johnny—What is an expert, pa?
Pa—A fellow who tells others how to do the things he can't do himself.

No Cure More Corns Guaranteed
Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.



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Speed—Power—and Accuracy in every line of this Arm. Patterned after our High-Power Model. Slide-action with no projecting parts. 15 shots without reloading—you simply pump and pull trigger for each shot. The product of our 100 years experience in the manufacture of HIGH-GRADE Arms. Over 1200 individual inspections in the making of this rifle. Targeted by Government and Military experts. Tested under loads far in excess of those we recommend.

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Remington-UMC Cartridges in all calibres—true all sporting and military Arms. So uniformly superior that we guarantee every rifle in which they're used. Remington-UMC Ammunition insures your arm.

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London, Eng. WINDSOR, ONT. New York, U.S.A.

How Wanamaker Succeeded

Always Tried to do Better Than the Other Fellow, He Says

"Every boy has a fair chance and can arrive if he starts right and sticks to it," says John Wanamaker, the great merchant of New York and Philadelphia.

Wanamaker was visiting in Kansas City a few years ago and was asked by a newspaper reporter to tell the secret of his success.

"I always tried to do better than the other fellow," he answered.

Wanamaker says that when he went to Philadelphia to find his first day's work he was laughed at for his country clothes. He got a job in a store and the other clerks made fun of him because he worked so hard. He did things that he did not have to do. He was always ready to jump in and help. He worked as hard for the success of that little clothing store as if he owned it himself. He was always doing better than any other clerk in the store, and the owner soon saw it. It wasn't long until John was foreman of the place and boss over the clerks who had laughed at him.

"It was good for me to be sneered and scoffed at," says Wanamaker. "It helped me to arrive at the destination I had started for."

Of course Mr. Wanamaker was exaggerating to make his point. Not every boy has had a fair chance. But every boy needs to ask himself the questions suggested by Mr. Wanamaker. "Am I doing my job as well as it can be done?" Am I working for the house all the time, thinking of the best interests of the business, bringing intelligence to my work?" Am I making good so conspicuously that I am making myself indispensable?" Such questions as these must be answered in the affirmative before a boy can feel that he is making the most of his opportunities.—*Kansas City Star*.

A Pill For Brain Workers.—The man who works with his brains is more liable to derangement of the digestive system than the man who works with his hands, because the one calls upon his nervous energy while the other applies only his muscular strength. Brain fog begets irregularities of the stomach and liver, and the best remedy that can be used is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are specially compounded for such cases and all those who use them can certify to their superior power.

"Is your boy ever at the head of his class?"

"No," replied the fond father, "Josh doesn't get to the head of his class. But you jest ought to see him slide to second base!"

Spoils the Impression.
"Rogers has an intelligent face. If he didn't say a word you'd know he was clever."
"Yes, but the trouble is he does."

Forests as Taxpayers

Municipal Forests Are Switzerland's Revenue Producers

The Schilwald, or city forest of Zurich, Switzerland, adds to the town's revenues \$7.20 per acre a year, reducing the amount needed to be raised through taxation by more than \$32,600.

In Canada, there are as yet no municipal forests, though the forests on crown lands are a source of large revenue, particularly to the provincial governments. Too frequently, however, they have been regarded merely as a source of immediate revenue, without sufficient provision for making the revenue perpetual through adequate fire protection and the control of methods of cutting calculated to restore the forest after cutting.—*C.L., in Conservation*.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Signed before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

A very old Irishman one day astonished a friend by announcing that he was about to get married.

"Well, ye see," the old man explained, "it's just because I'm gettin' an old boy now. 'Tis a fine thing, Pat, to have a wife near ye to close the eyes of ye when ye come to the end." "Arrah, now, ye ould fule!" exclaimed Pat. "Don't be so foolish. What do you know about it? Close yer eyes, indeed! I've had a couple of them, and faith, they both of them opened mine!"

A True Tonic

is one that assists Nature. Regular and natural action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels will keep you well and fit, and this action is promoted by

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents

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CALENDAR "H" SENT ON APPLICATION.
E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.Sc., Principal.

Only the Best Can Hope to Win

Minister of Munitions Makes Another
and Most Urgent Appeal for War
Material

That the central powers still have an overwhelming superiority in the material and equipment of war and the allies to win must put forth all their strength, is the statement made by David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, in the preface of a book containing his speeches since the outbreak of war, entitled "Through Terror to Triumph."

"After 12 months of war," said Mr. Lloyd George, "my conviction is stronger than ever that this country could not have kept out of it without imperilling its security and its honor. We could not have looked on cynically with folded arms while a country we had given our word to protect was being ravaged, trodden on by one of our co-trustees. If British women and children were being brutally destroyed on the high seas by German submarines, this nation would have insisted on calling the infanticide empire to a stern reckoning."

"Everything that has happened since the declaration of war has clearly demonstrated that a military system so regardless of good faith, honorable obligations and the elementary impulses of humanity constitutes a menace to civilization of the most sinister character, and, despite the terrible cost of suppressing it, the well being of humanity demands that such a system should be challenged and destroyed."

"The fact that events also have shown that the might of this military clique has exceeded the gloomiest prognostications provides an additional argument for its destruction."

"Nor have the untoward incidents of the war weakened my faith in ultimate victory, always provided that the nations put forth the whole of their strength ere it is too late. Anything less must lead to defeat. The allied countries have an overwhelming preponderance in the raw material that goes to the making of the equipment of armies, whether in men, money or accessible metal and machinery, but this material has to be mobilized and utilized."

"It would be idle to pretend that the first twelve months of the war have seen this task accomplished satisfactorily. Had the allies realized in time the full strength of their redoubtable and resourceful foes; nay, what is more, had they realized their own strength and resources, and taken prompt action to organize them, today would have witnessed the triumphant spectacle of their guns pouring out a stream of shot and shell which would have deluged the German trenches with fire and scorched the German legions back across their frontier."

"With the resources of Great Britain, France and Russia, yes, of the whole industrial world, at the disposal of the allies, the central powers still have an overwhelming superiority in all the material and equipment of war. The result of this deplorable fact is exactly what might have been foreseen. The iron heel of Germany has sunk deeper than ever into Belgian and French soil. Poland is entirely German, and Lithuania is rapidly following. Russian fortresses deemed impregnable are falling like sand castles before the ruthless tide of Teutonic invasion."

"When will that tide recede or be stemmed? As soon as the allies are supplied with an abundance of war material."

Mr. Lloyd George says that he is recalling unpleasant facts to stir his countrymen to put forth their strength to amend the situation. There has been a great awakening, he says, and prodigious efforts are being made to equip the armies, but, adds the minister, "nothing but our best can pull us through."

He asks: "Are we straining every nerve to make up for lost time? Are we getting all the men we shall want to put into the firing line next year to enable us even to hold our own? Does every man who can help, whether by fighting or providing material, understand clearly that ruin awaits remission?"

"How many people in this country fully apprehend to its full significance the Russian retreat? For over twelve months Russia, despite deficiencies in equipment, has absorbed the energies of half the German and four-fifths of the Austrian forces. Is it realized that for the time being Russia has made her contribution to the struggle for European freedom and that we cannot for months from the Russian armies we have heretofore received? Who is to take the Russian place while those Russian armies are re-equipping? Who is to bear the weight which has hitherto fallen on Russian shoulders?"

"France cannot be expected to sustain much heavier burdens than those she now bears with a quiet courage which has astonished and moved the world. Italy is putting her strength into the fight. There is only Britain left. Is Britain prepared to fill up the gap that will be created when Russia retreats to the rear? Is she fully prepared to cope with all the possibilities of the next few months in the west without forgetting the east? Upon the answer will depend the liberties of Europe for many generations."

"A shrewd and sagacious observer told me the other day that, in his judgment, the course pursued by this country during the next three months would decide the fate of the war."

"If we are not prepared to equip our factories and workshops with adequate labor to supply our armies, because we must not transgress regulations applicable to normal condi-

tions; if practices are maintained which restrict the output of essential war material; if the nation hesitates when the need is clear to take the necessary steps that call forth its manhood to defend its honor and existence; if vital decisions are postponed until too late; if we neglect to make ready for all probable eventualities; if, in fact, we give ground for the accusation that we are slouching into disaster as if we were walking along the ordinary paths of peace without an enemy in sight, then I can see no hope."

"But if we sacrifice all we own and all we take for our native land, and if our preparations are marked by grim resolution and prompt readiness in every sphere, then victory is assured."

What Zeppelin Should Do

Marconi Says the Count Should Protest Before the World

The Italian inventor, William Marconi, gave the United Press an interview on the air raid, saying:

"If I were Count Zeppelin I should protest loudly before the whole world against the kaiser using my invention as I saw Zeppelins used recently. If my inventions killed innocent women and children like that, I would cry out before the whole world. It is unknown how many were killed, but if 50,000 were slain, it would unchange the course of war."

"Such slaughter unaccepts war. The Germans might as well have slain women and children in Berlin, so far as it affects the war."

Marconi paused a moment, and then slapped the desk with a terrible slap and said:

"Thank God, they can't kill with my invention. Count Zeppelin, who gave his life to airships, stands in a sorry plight in world of science. The kaiser, out of pity for him alone, should stop this dirty, dirty work. I know this kaiser, and he won't order it stopped."

He was asked: "Have you met the kaiser?" and he answered: "Yes, ten years ago we had dinner together in Rome. It ended in a quarrel. I told him the Germans stole my inventions. He got angry. I consider him a forceful man, but an egotist. He never forgets for one second that he is Emperor of Germany."

Marconi usually stops in London at a hotel near Trafalgar Square. The censor permitted it to be cabled he saw Zeppelins there. Many Americans are staying in the Trafalgar Square district.

Shrinkage of Print Butter

There is a slight shrinkage in print butter, unless care is taken to have the wrappers, in which the prints are placed, thoroughly moist before wrapping the butter and placing it in the package or carton. Under good conditions, it is estimated that a pound of butter will shrink one-fourth ounce in the first few days. A two-pound print will shrink proportionately less to its weight.

Bulletin 355 of the Cornell Experiment Station states the following conditions as affecting the shrinkage of prints: "First, the effect of the temperature of the place of storage; second, effect of the humidity of the atmosphere; third, effect of the length of time in storage; fourth, effect of the weight of paper used for wrapping; fifth, effect of packing in cartons, dry in wrappers, or wet; sixth, effect of storage in refrigerators or in show cases, when the individual prints are set on shelves."

Americans Know Canada

This country is so near Canada, and so thoroughly informed concerning the latent resources and progress of its neighbor across the northern boundary, that it has no doubts about the future of Canadian finances. Thousands of Americans have visited the principal cities of the Dominion since the war began, and they are well aware of the conditions existing there. Such facts explain the great rush to buy notes of the Canadian government offered in the New York market. Americans know Canada. They do not have to rely upon second hand information about that country. —Cleveland Leader.

Battenberg's Vindication

A mild sensation has been caused by the vindication of Prince Louis of Battenberg, who was really responsible for the readiness of the British fleet when the great war broke out.

Those in the know have been well aware for some time that it was the Prince, with whom Mr. Churchill, who was compelled to go to Cromer at the critical moment on account of the serious illness of his wife, had left full powers, who issued the famous order which prevented the demobilization of the fleet which saved England from invasion.

The prince would allow no statement to be made, even when in certain quarters, the most virulent attacks were made on him. The people who made these attacks must be feeling very small now.

The chairman of the Cape Town chamber of commerce, in an address to that body, said that 80 per cent. of South Africa's exports consisted of gold, diamonds, and articles of luxury; that only five per cent. of the land of the country was fit for cultivation; that the mines were a wasting asset; and that it behooves South Africa to turn its attention to agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

A Montana woman sued for divorce because her husband kissed the servant girl.

"You want this man punished?" said the judge.

"I do," said she.

"Then I shall not divorce you from him," said the judge.

Dominion Estimate Of Wheat Crop

Totals 308,839,000 Bushels and the
Average Acre Yield is 23.78

In a bulletin issued, the census and statistics office publishes its annual preliminary estimate of the production in Canada of the principal grain crop (wheat, oats, rye, barley and flax seed), as well as a report on the condition of all field crops at the end of August.

The preliminary estimate of this year's wheat crop in Canada is a total of 308,839,000 bushels from 12,988,400 acres, representing an average yield of 23.78. This total is 147,569,800 bushels, or 91 per cent. in excess of last year's inferior yield of 161,269,000 bushels, 77,122,800 bushels or 33 per cent. in excess of the previous highest yield of 231,717,000 bushels in 1913, and 12,814,000 bushels, or 58 per cent. in excess of the annual average yield of 196,026,000 bushels for the five years, 1910-1914. In acreage, average yield per acre and in total yield the present estimate is the highest on record for Canada.

Of oats the total yield for 1915 is estimated at 488,000,000 bushels from 11,885,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 42.94 bushels. The figures of yield also constitute records never previously attained for the Canadian oat crop. Barley is placed at 56,165,000 bushels from 1,509,350 acres, an average per acre of 34.22 bushels. Rye yields, 2,385,700 bushels from 112,300 acres, or 21.24 bushels per acre, and flax seed, 12,199,600 bushels from 1,009,600 acres, or 12.08 bushels per acre.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Northwest provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 275,772,200 bushels as compared with 140,958,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,614,200 bushels, as compared with 38,805,000 bushels; in Saskatchewan 155,233,000 bushels as compared with 73,494,000 bushels, and in Alberta, 43,025,000 bushels, against 28,859,000 bushels. Oats yield 301,051,000 bushels in the three provinces as compared with 150,843,000 bushels last year, barley 33,303,000 bushels against 19,553,000 bushels, rye, 657,000 bushels against 614,800 and flax seed 12,118,000 bushels against 7,083,000 bushels. It should be noted that the foregoing preliminary estimates of yield are compiled from the reports of correspondents whose judgment, based largely upon the luxuriant appearance of the crops in the field, may possibly not be sustained by the final actual returns from the threshing machines. Revised estimates of the yield will be published in October and final estimates after the completion of threshing at the end of the year.

A notable feature of the past growing season has been the steady maintenance from month to month of high figures indicating condition. From May 31 to August 21 the figures for wheat, oats, barley and rye have been maintained at over 80 per cent. of the standard representing a full crop. For the whole of Canada the figures of condition at August 31 also exceed 90 per cent., for mixed grains they were between 80 and 90, for peas, beans, buckwheat, flaxseed and root and fodder crops and were below 80 per cent. only for corn for husking, 79, and hay and clover 71. Conditions for harvesting in the west were described by correspondents as generally favorable during August. Towards the end of the month, severe frosts did some injury, but fortunately they came too late to cause widespread damage to grain. In the Maritime provinces and in other parts of Eastern Canada excessive rain delayed ripening or interfered seriously with the ingathering of hay and grain.

Women and the War

They do not need any urging to help in the war. As in other countries, they are more eager than the men, and, if less use has been made of their direct services than in France or Germany, it is not for want of will on their part. They are being called upon more and more to replace and to supplement men's work and are gladly responding. This process will be greatly extended as military service becomes more general, and there is no doubt that our women will be equal to all the demands made upon them for such help. But it is less obvious that they also serve who only stand and save, and that the exercise of home economy is an essential method of helping in the war. —London Times.

MISS WILSON ON PROGRAM

President's Daughter to Address Wisconsin Teachers on School as Community Centre

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, has accepted an invitation of the Wisconsin State Teachers' association to address the convention in Milwaukee on Nov. 4. Miss Wilson's topic will be "America's Opportunity—Every Schoolhouse the Community Centre and Every School Principal the Community Secretary." —Chicago Tribune.

"Would you love me as much if father lost his wealth?"

"He hasn't lost it—has he?"

"No."

"Of course, I would, you silly girl." Edmund had just begun to attend the public school, and had found a new friend, a child of whom Edmund's mother had never heard.

"Who is this Walter?" she asked.

"Is he a nice little boy?"

"Yes, ma'am, he is," replied Edmund, enthusiastically.

"Does he say naughty words?" pursued his mother.

"No," replied Edmund, with emphasis, "and I'm not going to teach him any!"

The Dardanelles

Destinies of Higher Civilization Hang
on Issue of Fight in the
Hellespont

Nations may buckle on their armor and go to war, but dominant factors invariably interpose to fix the place of decisive battle. This war is no exception to the general rule. Flanders hitherto has been the cockpit of Western Europe. There great armies and immortal generals have contended for the death for control of this sphere of influence. Significant also is the central fact that all the great historic campaigns for the control of Eastern Europe and Asia Minor have been decided in the Dardanelles.

That the Dardanelles has proved to be the maker and unmaker of civilizations in the past is shown in an intensely interesting article in the Quarterly Review, by Dr. Walter Leaf, who assisted Mr. Lang and Mr. Myers to translate the Iliad. From the earliest times, as Dr. Leaf points out, the Black Sea, or Euxine, trade has been one of the most vital economic needs of the world. Twelve centuries before the Christian era the King of Troy, from his fortified castle at the mouth of the Hellespont, controlled that trade, which provoked an attack, and led to the capture of the stronghold by the adventurous Greeks. Poetry immortalizes the stories of Helen and Achilles, but the root of the trouble between the Trojans and Lycians of B.C. 1200 was the same as it is today. Germany in the Dardanelles is fighting for the control of the economic key. In the centuries that followed the sacking of Troy the Greeks strengthened their hold on the control of the trade of this waterway, and on this Athens established her empire. While Athens held the Hellespont, Greek civilization reached its pinnacle. With the capture of Sestos by the Spartan General Lysander this glorious era of Greek history came to a close. With her food supplies cut off surrender was inevitable.

Centuries later the curtain rises on another great act in the drama of history, with Rome as the mistress of the world. An important part of her revenue was drawn from taxes on shipping, collected at Abydos, opposite Sestos at the narrowest point of the Hellespont. The downfall of the Byzantine empire came with its failure to defend this vital strategic point. The Turks seized Sestos in 1356, Adrianople in 1361, and Constantinople in 1453. Since that time the Turk has maintained his footing in Europe by his control of the great waterway through which western civilization draws upon the vast resources of the eastern world. History is repeating itself. Once more the gateway to eastern trade and wealth is being forced. Once again the destinies of higher civilization hang on the issue of the fight in the Hellespont. —Toronto Globe.

Jellicoe's Fleet Ready to Strike

One day a German submarine was sunk in British waters. The under-sea boat's commander had sworn to sacrifice his life in finding the British fleet. But when he stood a prisoner on the deck of a British ship and his eye searched the seas for the Armada, not a single vessel appeared on the horizon.

"But where is the fleet?" he asked amazed.

Needless to say, I don't intend to say where the fleet is. It is sufficient to declare that Great Britain's irresistible naval power will remain inaccessible to the enemy until the day it is pleased to risk a final victorious attack—if it ever is pleased.

But since I have mentioned the German submarines, I may say that daily statements to the contrary by the German admiralty and newspapers, the British, have already sunk a lot of them. They have sunk such a considerable number that their one desire seems to be for the submarine warfare to continue.

They have good reason to attribute Germany's conciliating attitude toward the United States to a desire to find a gracious pretext for abandoning it.

The Irish Guards were holding a position at Ypres, and flying bullets were the order of the day. The Germans endeavored to break through, and after a particularly brisk volley, Private Flynn was heard to shout:

"Murder of wars, I'm done now, altogether!"

"Why, have you been hit?" shouts Capt. P.

"Not entirely hit, sor," shouts Flynn, "but I've been waiting this ten minutes for a smoke from Murtagh's pipe, and by the powers they've just shot it out of his mouth."

Report Dearth of Captains

There is a dearth of captains at present in the third division. The present war has called many away from the homeland for active service and but few remain who hold field certificates.

There is opportunity offered for officers who would have promotion to the rank of captain, but for this rank they must study.

Recently, out of a class of 21 officers who were trying for this rank six only passed. The examinations are more severe than usual and it is stated that any officer who now passes the examination will be well qualified to hold the rank.

"Did you ever listen to a play with your eyes shut?" she went on, aggravatingly, having maintained an incessant chatter since the rise of the curtain.

"No," he replied softly, "but I have tried listening with my mouth shut."

A number of Englishmen who were rejected by the recruiting officer talk of getting up a company of their own. They might call themselves the Refusiliers. —Boston Transcript.

Rural Schools About Chicago are Advanced

Garden and Poultry Clubs in Each District Hold Interest of Farmers
and Youth

(By Henry M. Hyde, in Chicago Tribune).

There are 2,500 new sign boards on the country roads of Cook county. Each of them points the way in the same direction—in the direction of the new education which is making the rural schools about Chicago the most advanced in the country.

Under the direction of County Supt. Tobin a school field and garden club, a poultry or canning club has been organized in each of the rural schools and 2,500 boys and girls have already been enrolled in them. On the farm where each of these pupils lives a signboard has been erected. It reads: "Cook County School, Field and Garden Club."

Below each sign appears the name of the individual pupils. Recently there was held in Supt. Tobin's office the first meeting of the five country life directors, each of whom has charge of one of the divisions of the county and of the twenty year round traveling teachers who are spending all their time this summer traveling the country roads, inspecting the club gardens and advising with the young gardeners and poultry raisers.

There is no other county in the country where such an organization for all the year round agricultural education has been attempted. The meeting was therefore unique in America. And it was inspiring to listen to the reports of various directors and teachers on the enthusiasm with which the new plan was being received.

The five schools which last year won the prizes of \$100 in gold each offered by the Tribune for excellence in agricultural education, reported that in each case part of the money had been spent in buying a canning outfit and a small collection of practical books on agriculture. In most instances also three or four agricultural journals have been subscribed for and are kept on file in the schoolhouses.

In one or two cases the garden clubs have made marketing arrangements with the women's clubs in adjoining villages and regular out of door markets are held once or twice a week, at which the products of the children's gardens are offered for sale. Other teachers have accompanied committees of boys and girls to South Water street and have helped them to make arrangements there for the sale of their vegetables.

The country school poultry clubs have worked up quite a regular market for their eggs, shipping them by parcel post and express to regular customers in the city.

The canning clubs already have preserved hundreds of jars of cherries, strawberries, and early vegetables. Most of the canned goods are consumed at home and with the consent of the parents, the children are given credit for the market price of their product.

Where the schools are located in or near considerable villages, many boys have established regular vegetable and poultry routes and call at the kitchen doors of the housewives on one or two mornings a week.

There already is keen competition for the Tribune prizes offered for excellence in the work of the present year. To the school in each of the five country life districts which makes the greatest progress in agricultural education and results will go a purse of \$500 in gold, while a big silver loving cup, suitably inscribed will be awarded to the individual boy or girl in each of the districts whose improvement is most marked.

Especially interesting and important is the result of the country life work in bringing the parents of the pupils into co-operation with the schools. Last year some opposition was found to the plan by people who did not understand it. This season, largely due to the repeated calls on the traveling teachers who visit the garden or poultry plant of each pupil at least once a week, the critical feeling has entirely disappeared.

The parents generally seem to realize that they are taking part in what amounts to a real revolution in the methods and aims of country school education. No longer are the children who attend the little red schoolhouse educated directly away from the farm. Instead, the new training is intended to increase their love for the farm and to show them the opportunities which it presents for a prosperous and happy life. The farmers and their wives have risen splendidly to the occasion.

Last month there were ten big country life festivals held in connection with the closing of the country schools for the year. Each was attended by hundreds of Cook county farmers. At one of these festivals, at which ball games and athletic contests are part of the program, as well as pageants presenting various great scenes in American history, 140 automobiles were counted.

Already the country life directors and traveling teachers are planning for five or six big harvest home festivals which will be held this fall in different parts of the county. At these festivals a large tent will be entirely given up to an exhibition of the vegetables, fruit, poultry, and other products of the garden, field, and poultry clubs. The children will compete with their parents whose exhibition along the same line will be shown in another tent.

In one neighborhood the parents have so far caught fire from observing the results of co-operation among their children that they are now attempting to organize a farmers' co-operative buying and selling club with the intention of opening also a co-operative store and market.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

The princess was regarding the shining stone with a besotted enthusiasm that seemed grotesquely out of place with her dress and surroundings. Perhaps this suddenly flashed upon her, for she carefully looked up the stone.

"You have done well, Ben Heer," she said, "and shall not go unrewarded. The worst part of our task is over, the rest is easy."

"Then the princess goes not back to Lassa?" Ben Heer asked.

"Oh, not yet, not yet. Not till they are destroyed, root and branch to the smallest twig of the tree. I have not spared myself and I am not going to spare others. Yet here remains those of the accursed race yonder, the Ravenspurs. They know too much, they have that which I require. I will kill them off—they shall die."

"As my mistress slew her husband when his life was of no more value to her?"

"Ah, so you know that. You would not reproach me, Ben Heer?"

"Does the slave reproach the master who keeps his carcass from the kennel?" Ben Heer asked as he bowed low. "My mistress was right; her hands were washed whiter than the snow in the blood of the Christian. It was well; it was just."

"Then you shall help me, for there is much to be done. Take this ring. Place it on your finger and go to the others. They are outside waiting. Give them the call, thus."

The princess made a faint noise like the drowsy call of a bird and Ben Heer caught it up at once. He had heard it many times before. Then he slipped out like a cat in the darkness, and presently the call came from the gloom. A moment later it was answered and then all was still again.

Mrs. May, who had discarded the princess for a moment, closed her window, drew the blinds and lighted a cigarette. It was a glad night for her.

CHAPTER XXXVIII Geoffrey Gets a Shock

Ralph Ravenspur had wandered along the cliffs and Geoffrey had followed him. The latter came up to the blind man at the loneliest part of the rugged granite, and there for a time they sat. Ralph was graver and more taciturn than usual, till presently his head was raised and he seemed to be listening to something intently.

"What is the matter?" Geoffrey asked.

"Somebody is close to us," Ralph explained. "Somebody is creeping up to us in the gorge. Nay, you need not move. We are safe here on this bare ledge. There is one thing there is no cause to fear in dealing with these miscreants, and that is firearms. Weapons of that description make a noise and your Oriental hates noise when he is out on the kill. Ah, what did I tell you? Somebody is close by."

A figure rose out of the gorge, a slender figure with a ragged beard and brown face. The stranger crept along and dropped by Geoffrey's side.

"Don't be alarmed," he said. "It is only I—Tchigorsky."

Geoffrey was astonished, though he had no occasion to be. Ralph took the matter coolly. "I expected something like this," he said. "I knew you would desire to see me, and that is why we came along the rocks."

Tchigorsky lay on his back puffing at a cigarette.

"Keep your eyes open," he said to Geoffrey. "One can't be too particular. Not that there is any danger, for I've sent those two wretches off on a wild goose chase for an hour or two, and the she-devil is down with one of her blinding headaches. You wouldn't think she was a woman whose heart was in a weak state, eh?"

"I shouldn't have supposed she had one?" said Geoffrey. "Have you seen her?"

"I was in her company for a long time last night," Tchigorsky explained. "I posed as one of the murderers of Voski; I gave proofs of my success."

"The forged Garuda stone," Ralph chuckled.

"The same," Tchigorsky said gravely. "It was a magnificent forgery, and calculated to deceive those pious murderers old rascals at Lassa. At any rate, I am now deep in the confidence of the princess, and attached to her subordinates, who are pledged to assist in wiping out the Ravenspur family."

Geoffrey sighed involuntarily. He would have liked to know why this vendetta aimed at his family, but he knew that the question would be useless. Still, he felt that a great deal had been gained during the last few hours.

"Have you learnt what the latest

villainy is?" Ralph asked.

"Not yet. There is much uneasiness and alarm felt over the recent failures, and my dusky allies are getting a little frightened. For the next day or two I expect we shall be low and plan some big coup."

"What I want to secure now are the princess's private papers. I know she has them and is in regular communication with the priests at Lassa. Give me these and I can expose the whole plot. Let me wipe these three people out, and then Lassa shall get a hint that will save further trouble from that quarter."

"A hint from the India Office that any more rascality will mean an expedition to Lassa and the destruction of their temples will suffice. But first I must have my proofs. Without proofs I am helpless."

"Find them," Ralph croaked; "find them. Never mind the scandal, never heed what people may say. Bring the matter home, hang those wretches, and we shall never more be troubled by this plague from the East. If I had my way I should shoot the whole lot."

"And be hanged for your pains," Tchigorsky replied. "Ah, my friend, there are serious flaws in the criminal laws of this fine country of yours. Patience, patience. I shall find out everything in time."

"There is one thing I am curious to know," said Geoffrey. "I want to know who was the girl on the cliff with Mrs. May that afternoon, the girl who has such an amazing likeness to Marion. Have you discovered that, Tchigorsky?"

"That is what I am trying to get at myself," Tchigorsky replied with great gravity. "It is one of the mysteries of the campaign."

Geoffrey said no more on the point, chiefly because he had no more to say. Yet it was haunting him now as it had done for some time past. It led his mind as he made his way down the cliffs after luncheon. And then, to his surprise, as he gained the sands he saw a figure rise from the rocks and fit along the beach until it flashed round a distant point.

It was the girl who bore that surprising resemblance to Marion. She was dressed, as before, in a blue skirt and red tamo-shanter.

With a sudden impulse Geoffrey followed. His feet flew over the heavy sands, making no noise. As he turned the rocky point he saw no signs of the girl, but there on the beach with her sketch book on her knee was Marion herself, so deeply interested in manipulating her water colors that she did not see Geoffrey till he hailed her.

Marion smiled at his excited face. "See whom?" she asked. "Oh, yes, some girl did pass me; but I was so busily engaged that I did not look up. How do you think my sketch is progressing? I have been at it all the morning. Vera made me a small bet that I should not finish it today."

Geoffrey was hardly listening. He recollected that there had been some little chaff at luncheon on the subject. "It was the same girl," he said. "The girl so like you. Oh, Marion, how unfortunate you did not look up!"

"It was indeed," Marion replied. "She appeared to be deeply interested. I would have given anything to see her. But it is not too late. Put my materials in your boat, Geoff, and I will follow up the cliffs. I can't be very much use—I'm afraid—but at any rate I may solve this much of the mystery."

Geoffrey returned to his boat. It seemed very strange to him that Marion should not have seen the girl, and also that on each occasion these two should have been so close together without meeting.

Geoffrey pushed his boat out, got his sails up, and then stood out for the bay. It was very quiet, and no other boats were to be seen. One or two of the upper windows of the castle were visible from there, but no other signs of habitation.

The breeze freshened as Geoffrey reached the open sea. Some distance from him a pile of wreckage covered with a mass of seaweed floated on the water.

"I'll anchor here and get my lines out," said Geoffrey.

He huffed and as he did so a puff of wind filled the sail. The mast gave an ominous crack, and the whole thing snapped and went by the board. Geoffrey stared with widely open eyes. The wind was as nothing, barely enough to belly the sail. Then he looked down and saw that the mast had been almost sawn away. Somebody had cut it nearly through, so that the first puff would suffice.

Geoffrey felt vaguely alarmed and uneasy. He was a good four miles from shore and was an indifferent swimmer. The sea was too dangerous and rough for bathing. There might be further treachery. He sat down and pulled hard at the oars with the idea of returning to the beach again.

(To be Continued)

Our Office Boy (anxious to enlist, but rejected)—All right, General! Only, if the Kaiser likes yer, don't blame me!

Western Canada Exporting Large Quantity of Fish

First Car Lots Sent to Chicago Market From Lesser Slave Lake

Notable developments are taking place this fall in the fisheries of Western Canada. The announcement is made by the Grand Trunk Pacific authorities that White Fish is now being shipped in car lots from Lesser Slave Lake, in Northern Alberta, to Chicago.

The construction of the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway northward from the main line of the G.T.P. has made this lake accessible and in its waters are great numbers of fish. Two companies have been formed to carry on the fishing in the lakes and the Canadian Express Company is being called upon to supply special refrigerator cars to take the fish to Edmonton and thence by way of the Grand Trunk Pacific to Winnipeg and by connecting lines to Chicago.

A great distributing point for fresh fish, the Chicago market states that it can take all the white fish that can be sent from Western Canada and the transportation companies, it is expected, will have to enlarge their arrangements next year to meet the growing traffic.

Chicago is also taking from Canada large quantities of fresh Prince Rupert halibut and the fishing industry is very brisk at the new Pacific coast port. Over fifteen million pounds of fish handled in the month of August was Prince Rupert's record. While the salmon end of the industry was the largest part of the business, halibut showed up well, with 2,108,400 pounds landed at this port. The salmon pack for the month represented 12,899,700 pounds of fish, representing at a modest valuation well on for three-quarters of a million dollars. Of the salmon catch, 4,060 hundred-weight was used fresh or shipped fresh. There are about 223 hundred-weight that was mild cured, while the remainder was canned. In the canning process, 149,527 cases were taken care of during August. There were 14,000 pounds of cod taken and used fresh and flounders represented 1,000 pounds.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honest in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Do You Know?

That the average common cow is capable of producing 200 pounds of butter fat a year when fed and cared for properly.

How much do your cows produce? What grade dairy cows—cows from common cows and pure-bred dairy sires—are capable of producing 250 pounds of butterfat a year when fed and cared for properly.

What improvement will the sire you are using make in your herd?

That the average price paid to the farmers for butterfat by the creameries of the state during the past few years has been 30 cents per pound.

What was the average price paid by your creamery?

That the price a co-operative creamery can pay depends upon two things: first, the amount of business done by the creamery and, second, the quality of butter made.

The average business of the creameries of the state amounts to around \$36,000 a year per creamery. What was the amount of business done by your creamery?

The farmer who patronizes his local creamery, increases the business and raises the price; the farmer who does not patronize his local creamery, decreases the business and lowers the price.

Some farmers sell only \$25 worth of butterfat per cow a year; others \$50, others \$75 and a few \$100; all at creamery prices for butterfat.

How much are your sales per cow a year for butterfat?

Helen—Father, I must have a new riding habit.

Close Fisted Parent—But, Helen, times are hard, and I can't afford such luxuries.

Helen (angrily)—But, father, what am I to do without a new riding habit?

Father—Get the walking habit.—Pitt Panther.

Motorist—Reckon I put up a bit of a record just there; I did that last fifty miles in twenty minutes.

Innkeeper—Yes, sir, this is a fishing village, sir.

Capture of Hill No. 60

Turks Fought Desperately Before Surrendering Position

A description of the fighting in the Anzac region, on the Gallipoli Peninsula during the last week in August, and the result achieved during this period is given by the Dardanelles correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

The capture of Hill No. 60 was important, says the correspondent, and it is the last crest of the ridge separating the Anzac zone from the plains to the north, and thus constitutes a point of union between the British forces in the Anzac position and the line across the Suvla plain, besides giving access to a ravine leading to high ground beyond it.

The Turks, he says, clung to the hill with the utmost determination, and when they were thrown out of their trenches, would fight their way back again, accepting terrible losses unflinchingly to regain the lost ground. With the result that when the trenches finally were captured they were filled with Turkish dead. It took three days to oust the Turks, and the ground around, he says, is still thickly strewn with their bodies and with British soldiers who fell in the assaults.

It is computed, declares the correspondent, that the Turks lost 5,000 men before they surrendered the position. The Indian brigade and the Connaught Rangers took part in the fighting, with Australians and New Zealanders.

The correspondent expresses the opinion that the Turks will not attack the Anzac positions again after the terrible losses they sustained in previous attacks. They did succeed, he adds, in sweeping two British battalions off the ridge that previously had been won by the New Zealanders, but when they got across the crest into the ravine below they came under the fire of British machine guns.

"They came down in thousands," said a staff officer of the New Zealand brigade; "they went back in hundreds," the correspondent's story continues. Machine gunners, he says, claim that five thousand were killed.

Danger to this part of the line, the correspondent thinks, could only come through physical overstrain of the troops, as they have made the position virtually impregnable, and even supplies for the men are now taken up through saps which run right down to the beaches, while the sides of the hills are covered with dugouts. The Turkish batteries still make it exciting for landing parties, but once ashore there is now plenty of cover for the men, and since the August victories they have much more elbow room.

Lloyd George Has A New Committee

Medical Men Head Body—Increase Productivity of British Workmen

David Lloyd George, the British munitions minister, has appointed a committee, "to consider and advise on questions of industrial fatigue, hours of labor and other matters affecting the health and physical efficiency of workers in munitions factories and workshops."

The committee appointed by Lloyd George numbers seven. Sir George Newman, chief medical officer of the board of education, will be the chairman. The other members chosen are Sir Thomas Barlow, physician-extraordinary to King George; Dr. Arthur Edwin Boycott, professor of pathology, University of Manchester; Dr. Leonard Erskine Hill, director of the department of applied physiology of the National Health Insurance Institute of Research; J. R. Olynes, laborite member of parliament for Manchester, and two women—Mrs. Harold J. Tennant, wife of the parliamentary under-secretary for war, and Miss R. E. Squire.

The committee is apparently the outcome of the recent discussion in the British Association for the Advancement of Science, concerning the best methods of increasing the productivity of workmen. In this discussion it was strongly contended that the desired improvement could not be attained by prolonged hours of labor, but rather by the adoption of periods of rest and relief from the continuous nervous strain and by nourishing food and healthful recreation.

A veteran car conductor in Boston recently lost his job, and was obliged to take the next best thing he could find, the position of sexton in a church.

He presented the collection box to a pillar of the church, one Sunday, and, in fishing out some change from his vest pocket, the man brought to light two cigars.

The ex-conductor leaned over him, and, in the most solemn tones, said: "Smokin' in the three rear seats only."

Win Four Victoria Crosses

Bomb Throwers Secure the Much-Coveted Honor

The award of five additional Victoria Crosses is announced in the London Gazette. Four of them were won by "most conspicuous bravery" in connection with bomb throwing exploits, which now constitute such an important feature of trench warfare. It was during operations southwest of Krithia on the Gallipoli peninsula that Captain Gerald Robert O'Sullivan, First Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, won the highest award for valor. This is what he did, as narrated in the official report:

"On the night of the 1st-2nd July, 1915, when it was essential that a portion of a trench which had been lost should be regained, Captain O'Sullivan, although not belonging to the troops at this point, volunteered to lead a party of bomb throwers to effect the recapture."

"He advanced in the open under a very heavy fire, and, in order to throw his bombs with greater effect, got up on the parapet, where he was exposed to the fire of the enemy occupying the trench. He was finally wounded, but not before his inspiring example had led on his party to make further efforts, which resulted in the recapture of the trench."

"On the night of the 18th-19th June 1915, Captain O'Sullivan saved a critical situation in the same locality by his great personal gallantry and good leading."

On the day following this announcement came another, more sinister, in the official casualty list, giving Captain O'Sullivan in the list of "missing."

Sergeant James Sommers of the same battalion won the Victoria Cross at the same time. "When, owing to hostile bombing, some of the troops had retired from a sap," says the report in the London Gazette, "Sergeant Sommers remained alone on the spot until a party brought up bombs. He then climbed over into the Turkish trench and bombed the Turks with good effect. Later on he advanced into the open under very heavy fire and held back the enemy by throwing bombs into their flank until a barricade had been established. During this period he frequently ran to and from our trenches to obtain fresh supplies of bombs."

What Second Lieut. Herbert James of the Worcestershire Regiment did to win the cross in the Gallipoli operations is thus described:

"On the 28th June, 1915, when a portion of the regiment had been checked, owing to all of the operations being put off action, Second Lieut. James, who belonged to a neighboring unit, entirely on his own initiative gathered together a body of men and led them forward under heavy shell and rifle fire. He then returned, organized a second party, and again advanced. His gallant example put fresh life into the attack."

"On the 3rd of July in the same locality he headed a party of bomb-throwers up a Turkish communication trench, and, after nearly all his bomb-throwers had been killed or wounded, he remained alone at the head of the trench and kept back the enemy single handed till a barrier had been built behind him and the trench secured. He was throughout exposed to a murderous fire."

It was between Cambra and La Basse, in France, on Aug. 3 of this year, that Second Lieut. George A. B. Rochefort of the Scots Guards displayed "most conspicuous gallantry" and won the Victoria Cross.

"At 2 a.m. a German trench mortar bomb landed on the side of the parapet of the communicating trench in which he stood close to a small working party of his battalion. He might easily have stepped back a few yards round the border into perfect safety, but, shouting to his men to look out, he rushed at the bomb, seized it, and hurled it over the parapet, where it at once exploded."

"There is no doubt," adds the official report, "that this splendid combination of presence of mind and courage saved the lives of many of the working party."

The wish is expressed in the London papers that some enterprising film producer turn out a series of moving pictures depicting various exploits by which the Victoria Cross has been won.

"Hang it, Jones, I've just been stung by one of your confounded bees! I demand reparation!"

"Certainly, Bilson. You just show me which bee it was and I'll punish the horrid thing severely."

British Tommy (somewhere in France)—Speak English, Mossoo?

French Shopkeeper—But—yes—a leetle, M'sieu.

British Tommy—Righto, then give us ten pounds o' spuds, an' a rance o' baccy, a packet o' fags and a box o' lights, an' be slippy!

COCKSHUTT PLOWS

Give Their Owners Great Satisfaction. Try One

**It's good
for little
girls, too**

Everybody—
young and old
—loves the rich,
delicious flavor of



EDWARDSBURG "Crown Brand" CORN SYRUP

It is a daily treat—the perfect sweet. Just what the children should have on Bread—costs far less than butter or preserves. Delicious with Hot Biscuits, and Batter Cakes. Gives a new delight to Baked Apples, Blanc-Mange and Puddings. Makes the best Candy you ever tasted.

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup, not as pronounced in flavor as "Crown Brand". Your Grocer has both Brands, in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—or can easily get them for you.

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal

To Break Trade Monopoly Manure and Fertilizers

Giant Factories to be Constructed in Italy to Emancipate Country From German Monopoly

Italy's determination not only to fight out the war to a successful finish, but further to ensure industrial emancipation from Austro-German monopolies when the war becomes a thing of the past is illustrated afresh in a colossal scheme, for the realization of which the first practical steps have already been taken.

Somewhere in Italy an enormous area of ground has been purchased very cheaply for \$400,000, on which 93 factories are to be built immediately for the manufacture of munitions for the present war. The plants will be divided by some two hundred miles from its neighbor. At the outset the staff will comprise three thousand workmen. Once their temporary purpose is achieved the factories will be transformed into laboratories for the production of chemicals and aniline dyes for which Italy has hitherto been almost entirely dependent upon Germany.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

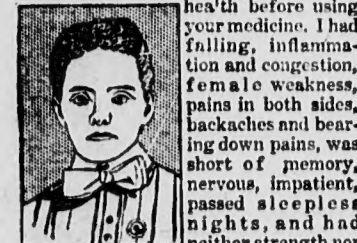
A young lady called one day on Rubinstein, the great pianist, who had consented to listen to her playing. "What do you think I should do now?" she asked when she had finished. "Get married," was Rubinstein's answer.

Teacher—What became of the children of Agamemnon?
Pupil—I imagine they're dead by this time.

REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

**Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound
Saved Her Life
and Sanity.**

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation, and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind. I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and I certainly would have been in grave or in an asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."



Mrs. JOSIE HAM, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.
If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

W. N. U. 1074

Silage Makes Butter

Superiority of Silage Over Dry Feed For Cows

When clover hay is worth \$12 to \$15 a ton, silage easily has a food value of \$5 per ton. As a matter of fact, many experiment stations have found that it is worth even more than this, but with feeds at the prices which we must pay for them at present we may assume that the silage would return us that much per ton. With a crop of fifty bushels of corn per acre, or ten tons of silage per acre, we may consider that we have \$50 worth of feed. One acre of corn silage properly cut and properly placed in the soil will supply enough feed for a cow at the rate of forty pounds of silage daily for 500 days; five cows, 100 days; or four cows, 125 days. At the same time it occupies less space than an equal amount of hay.

An experiment conducted at the Kansas station shows that silage reduced the cost of producing butter fat from 30 cents to 21 cents. In other words, there was a saving of 9 cents per pound. The herds in this case were of sufficient size to give reliable data and eliminate the individuality of the cows. The lot which was fed silage gave seven pounds more milk in the summer and 95.5 more in winter per month than did the herd which was fed dry feed. The butter fat was also increased by 4.5 pounds in summer and 4.6 pounds in winter. The difference in the cost of feed was even more marked. The silage-fed cows saved 60 cents per month in the cost of feed.

At the Ohio station silage produced milk for 68 cents per 100 pounds and butter fat at 13 cents per pound. The grain ration produced milk at \$1.05 per 100 and butter fat for 22 cents per pound. The net profits were \$5.86 for the silage and \$2.46 for the dry feed. The profit from the silage was more than two and one-half times that of the dry feed.

No matter how deep-rooted the corn or wheat may be, it must yield to Hollo-way's Corn Cure if used as directed.

Newfoundland's Contingent

An army administered by a committee of business men and carried free by patriotic transportation companies, an army, moreover, without a single general, colonel, or even lieutenant of its own appointing, such is the contribution made in men by the little colony of Newfoundland to the cause of the empire. True, the army consists of but 2,000 men, but considering the size of Newfoundland's population the ratio is a very fair one, to a little over 200,000 inhabitants.

Originally, according to P. T. McGrath, a well known newspaper man of the colony, who is in the Capital on departmental business, Newfoundland set out to raise but 500 men, so that its contribution of 2,000 goes far beyond its promise to the British war office. The contingent was trained in Scotland and is said to have been the only non-Scottish force ever allowed to garrison Edinburgh Castle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

German Capitalists Hiding Their Gold
German journals announce that there is at least \$250,000,000 in gold still in Germany in private hands. The special correspondent of the Echo de Paris at Geneva, however, says that it is very likely that gold already has crossed the frontier. For some time German capitalists have very prudently been putting their gold in places of safety abroad.

"What are you going to run—the mile or the two mile?"
"I don't know. I can tell you better at the end of the mile."

IS IT A COUGH?

Ontario Women's Advice.

Hamilton, Ont.—"I am a great believer in Dr. Pierce's medicines. I am speaking from the actual use of them and the great benefit I have derived therefrom. Shortly after my marriage I began ailing, had a very bad cough and got very thin and was run down. My people thought I was going into a decline. They got 'Golden Medical Discovery' and this medicine completely cured me."—Mrs. ADELIA HUBBARD, 26 Cheever St., Hamilton, Ont.

Kilbride, Ont.—"When I was only eleven months old my mother procured 'Golden Medical Discovery' for me, which cured me of congestion of lungs and whooping cough. I have taken it several times myself since and about one year ago I gave it to my two children for whooping cough. They recovered very quickly with no bad results, after taking one bottle. I have recommended it to quite a number of late."—Mrs. W. J. SIMKINS, Kilbride, Ont.

The best time to cure a cough is when it starts. Ordinarily, a few doses of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure a cough at the beginning. But even when the cough is deep-seated and the body is wasted by emaciation, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will in most cases effect a permanent cure.

Get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to-day from any medicine dealer; it is a powerful blood purifier, so penetrating that it even gets at the impure deposits in the joints and carries them out of the system.

Depend upon this grand remedy to give you the kind of blood that makes the skin clear, the mind alert, the vision keener, and puts ambition and energy into the entire body. You will not be disappointed. For free advice, write Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

In sickness and health—send for the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book of 1008 pages. Send fifty cents to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Point Blank Aim
You come nearest to taking "point-blank" aim when you use the famous

NITRO CLUB "Speed Shells"

Steel-lined—an exclusive Remington-UMC feature. Higher compression—greater power—and straight-away drive. You take shorter lead—shoot swifter—hit harder—and get more birds. Crack-shots and sportsmen in every country are staunch friends of these "lightning" shells.

For a Better Field-Bag—or a Clean Trap-Score
Shoot speed shells in the Remington-UMC Pump Gun. The fastest combination in the field. Improves even the expert's score. Your dealer takes pride in displaying the Remington-UMC Line.

Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Company
(Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments)
London, Eng. WINDSOR, ONT. New York, U.S.A. 15A

Women Look Well When

they escape the sallow skin, the pimples, black-heads, facial blemishes due to indigestion or biliousness. At times, all women need help to rid the system of poisons, and the safest, surest, most convenient and most economical help they find in

BEECHAM'S PILLS

This famous family remedy has an excellent tonic effect upon the entire system. It quickly relieves the ailments caused by defective or irregular action of the organs of digestion, headache, backache, low spirits, extreme nervousness. Purifying the blood, Beecham's Pills improve and

Clear The Complexion

The directions with every box are very valuable—especially to women. Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helena, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.



WANTED

In every town in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

AN ACTIVE, HONEST SALESMAN

Apply to District Offices of

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

At Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton

The Soldier After the War

Many of our new soldiers have come back from the desk. Theirs has been a sedentary life. War has literally been an avenue of escape for them. Their training has taken them into the open air, has shown them the physical blessedness of constant muscular activity, has bred in them a distaste for the confinement and boredom of a sedentary existence, perched upon an office stool. These men will never willingly go back to the life of the city, from which they have been suddenly torn—to realize as by a semi-miraculous revelation, its tire-someness, its damaging effects upon health, its inadequacy for the needs of a sound body. Easier in the British Isles or in the Dominion they should find ample opportunities. But they will not find them unless the way is properly prepared before the war comes to an end.—London Times.

Worms, however generated, are found in the digestive tracts, where they set up disturbances detrimental to the health of the child. There can be no comfort for the little ones until the hurtful intruders have been expelled. No better preparation for this purpose can be had than Miller's Worm Powders. They will immediately destroy the worms and correct the conditions that were favorable to their existence.

A man entered a famous restaurant and asked for coffee. After he had finished his repast he called the waiter and said: "Waiter, this coffee has its good points and its bad points. One of its good points is this—it has no chicory in it."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite gratified.

Visions of a handsome tip floated before his mind's eye, and he rubbed his hands gleefully.

"But," resumed the customer, "its bad point is this—it has no coffee in it."

College Humor

"Do you go about town much in your peripatetic?"
"Sir!—You're getting positively—and—besides I don't wear them!"
—Princeton Tiger.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Bridegroom—Walter, I hope you haven't told anybody here we are newly married?
Irish Walter—No, sir. Olive kaped it a secret. Why, whenever anybody tries to pump me, Olive told them you weren't married at all, at all.

KEEPS BABY'S SKIN HEALTHY



ECZEMA

Results from neglected chafing and skin irritation. As a preventive and cure there is no treatment to compare with Dr. Chase's Ointment. Use it after the bath. 60 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample free.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

ECONOMY IS THE WATCHWORD

Here's a good chance to economize in your reading matter---you can save real money

FARMERS' WEEKLY TELEGRAM

AND THE

DIDSBURY PIONEER \$1.50

From this date to Dec. 31, 1916

Readers of this district will be pleased to learn that we have succeeded in arranging a clubbing offer with The Farmers' Weekly Telegram and that the small sum of \$1.50 will pay a subscription to both The Didsbury Pioneer and The Farmers' Weekly Telegram to the end of 1916.

The Farmers' Weekly Telegram is essentially a family newspaper with features of interest to every member of the home. "The Farm and its Interests," "Sunday at Home," "The Poets Corner," "Woman's Domain," "Little Men and Women," short and serial stories, are only a few of the many features that have made The Farmers' Weekly Telegram the most popular weekly newspaper published west of the great lakes.

Take advantage of this great offer to-day

The sooner you order the more you get

USE THIS COUPON

THE DIDSBURY PIONEER,

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA.

Enclosed please find \$1.50. Please mail to my address from now until December 31st, 1916, The Farmers' Weekly Telegram and The Didsbury Pioneer.

NAME

P. O.

PROVINCE

Large Number of Bibles Being Used

Pursuant to the meeting of the Alberta Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society held in the Presbyterian church on Friday evening, October 15th, the executive and representatives of the Didsbury branch met to appoint collectors and make all arrangements for a thorough canvass of the town and adjacent community.

At the meeting on Friday evening Rev. H. D. Marr, B. A., Secretary of the Alberta Auxiliary, stated that the Bible Society is doing a patriotic work and patriotic service is altogether before the minds of the people at the present time. Since the war began, the British and Foreign Bible Society has supplied more than a million and a half Testaments and Gospels for sick and wounded soldiers and sailors; for prisoners of war, refugees and aliens; as well as for the troops of all the nations engaged in hostilities. These books have gone out in more than a score of different languages, and in a dozen different countries. Army chaplains give testimony to the fact that the Bible is welcomed by men face to face with death, and that the Bible is at home on the battlefield. There was never a time when the Bible Society itself was more needed than it is today.

A hearty, willing response to the call of the collectors is urged at this time.

Officers for the year were elected and are as follows:
President, D. Dippel.
Vice-Presidents, Ministers of the Town.

Secretary, George Wrigglesworth.
Treasurer, J. V. Berscht.
Town collectors, F. Moyle, east Didsbury; E. G. Boughton, J. V. Berscht and W. A. Miller, west Didsbury. Collectors outside of town will be announced later.

Sunnyslope Organizes

The patriotic concert and organization meeting held at Sunnyslope last Friday night was a great success both financially and in the success which attended the meeting to organize for the work in the Sunnyslope district. Rev. Bacon-Hillocks M.L.A., was the speaker of the evening and his forcible remarks brought home to those present that it was their duty to give their hearty support to the patriotic fund, in fact that they would have to "fight or pay." Sergt. "Blondy" Bonner, one of the returned heroes of the famous fighting Tenth, and who was returned home to recuperate after being wounded and gassed, also gave a splendid address on the work at the front. Sergt. Bonner is so imbued with a realization of what this war means that as he has now nearly recovered his health he has joined the 82nd regiment to again go to the front.

LAND FOR SALE

Good quarter section, suitable for grain or pasture

50 ACRES WELL WOODED

\$6.00 per acre. Half cash

JOHNSON & Co.
EAGLE HILL, ALTA.

FIGHT OR PAY

DON'T FORGET

we promised to take care of her and the children when he volunteered to give up everything for his country. He might not have gone so readily if he had not been assured that we would

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

Subscribe cheerfully to the PATRIOTIC FUND when they call upon you to do so.

AROUND THE TOWN

There will be no tea served in the Red Cross rooms on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Burns of Innisfail, spent the week end visiting with Mr. and Mrs. D. Dickson.

Sergt. "Blondy" Bonner of the "Fighting Tenth" was a welcome visitor in Didsbury on Friday and Saturday last.

A. D. Lamont, of Olds, one of the dairy testers for the milking contest being conducted by Olds Agricultural College was in town on Wednesday connected with the work of the competition.

C. L. Peterson, G. B. Sexsmith, J. M. Reed, J. Nixon, J. E. Stauffer, A. Brusso, W. F. Sick, J. Findlay and H. E. Osmond attended the funeral of John Lawrence which was held under Masonic auspices at Olds on Monday.

The new Executive Committee of the Didsbury branch of the Patriotic Fund held its first meeting on Monday night and started thorough organization throughout the district for work during the coming year.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks a large parcel of clothing from Mrs. W. M. Wilson, Mrs. J. Hughes, Mrs. Annie Ross, Westcott; J. V. Berscht, Mrs. J. M. Hysmith and Mrs. A. G. Studer, Didsbury. This case of clothing which is a large one will be sent on Thursday morning.

The extra fine weather we have been having for the last two weeks has enabled the farmers to go right after their threshing and stacking in this district and we will soon be hearing of the results of the harvest. The Pioneer asks those who have completed their threshing to send in a report of the results, it will make interesting reading to outsiders and also help the district.

The members of the Sunday School Teacher Training Class, taught by Rev. L. P. Amacher, will write on the fifth and last examination on Wednesday, November 3rd, at 8 p.m., in the Evangelical church. The work done by the class is highly commendable. Several members of the class who left town are completing the course "in absentia." The graduation services will be held later.

Horses Wanted

Hon. Duncan Marshall of Olds, has made arrangements with the French horse buyers to make one stop between Calgary and Red Deer, for the purchase of army horses. They will be at Olds on Thursday, November 11th. Saddle horses are chiefly in demand, they must be five years old, 15 hands, halter broken and ridden, and no objection will be made to buckers if not too vicious. Don't forget, Olds, November 11th.

Didsbury Women's Institute

A very successful meeting of the Didsbury Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Eubank on Thursday afternoon, October 14th. The topic for the afternoon was: "Do good housekeepers always make good homemakers?" A splendid paper was given by Mrs. LeBlanc. Twenty-one ladies were present and all joined very enthusiastically in the discussion which followed the reading of the paper. Many splendid ideas in regard to home management and child training were exchanged. Those who failed to be present missed an enjoyable as well as a very beneficial afternoon. After the close of the meeting a very delicious lunch of sandwiches, cake, coffee and butter-milk was served by the hostess.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS and CLAIMANTS

In the Estate of Laura Russen Ingham, late of Elkton, Alberta, Spinster, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named Laura Russen Ingham, who died on the 25th July, 1915, are required to file with the undersigned by the 30th November, 1915 a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Public Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to its knowledge.

DATED this 15th October, 1915.
THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Public Administrator,
220 Eighth Avenue, West,
Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
H. A. HOWARD,
Manager

HORSES

For sale at low figures.

Young work horses and mares with colts. Will trade for cattle or grain.

JOHNSON & CO.
EAGLE HILL, ALTA.

Garner's Bakery

Didsbury Bread

14 LOAVES FOR \$1.00

7 LOAVES FOR 50c

2 LOAVES FOR 15c

Cakes Made to Order

Phone 27

AUCTION SALE

Wednesday, November 3rd

Having received instructions from
J. B. GOOD

Who is leaving the farm, I will sell by Public Auction on the north east quarter Sec. 24, Twp. 30, Rge. 2, W. 5th; being 5 miles south of Didsbury and 2 miles west and 1 mile north of Carstairs, the following:

18 HORSES—Team geldings, 10 yrs., wgt. 2700; mare, 9 yrs., wgt. 1200 mare 5 yrs., wgt. 1200; 3 mares, 4 yrs. mare, aged, wgt. 1250; bay gelding, 7 yrs.; bay gelding, 4 yrs.; 2-yr.-old mare; yearling filly; 2-yr.-old gelding; yearling gelding; 4 sucking colts; the above horses are mostly Clyde breeding and the mares are all supposed in foal.

44 CATTLE—14 cows, in calf; 5 2 yr.-old heifers, in calf; 6 3 yr.-old steers; 3 steers; 3 heifers, rising 2 yrs., registered Shorthorn bull, Roselud Duke; 12 calves. The above cattle are mostly Shorthorn and an exceptionally fine bunch.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Empire cream separator; kitchen sink; lounge; arm chair; wash tub; wash stand; pickle barrel; flour bin; 3 10 gallon cream cans; hanging lamp.

IMPLEMENTS—Bain wagon and bundle rack; set hob sleighs; Frost & Wood mower; Champion hay rake; Cockshutt disc harrow; Combination plow; brush breaking plow, 16 inch; 3 section drag harrows; set double harness; logging chains; forks; shovels; post hole auger; grindstone; barrels, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale at 10 o'clock. Lunch at Noon

TERMS—\$20 and under cash; over \$20, 12 months credit on approved joint bankable notes at 8 per cent. 4 per cent. off for cash.

J. G. RIDDLE, J. B. GOOD
Auctioneer. Owner